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12 August 1983

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No. 2801

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STANDARDIZED ARAB PERSONAL STATUS CODE ENVISAGED

Doha AL-RAYAH in Arabic 2 May 83 p 3

[Interview with Prof Muhammad M'siko: "Within the Framework of the Decisions by the Arab Ministers of Justice to Standardize Arab Legal Legislation: How Is Work Proceeding on the Preparation of the Standardized Arab Personal Status Code?"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Laws are basically related to the life of an individual and his society. If most of these laws impose general precepts and punishments and hold rights and duties in high esteem, this is primarily in order to enable them to bring about harmony between people and their lives and to show the way for individuals and societies to pursue a peaceful life.

There are many laws which are closely linked to our life. One of these laws is the personal status law or code which regulates family life within the framework of a sound society.

Although this type of law is an important one, we find that it varies in many points and aspects from one Arab country to another. But work is proceeding with the preparation of a standardized Arab personal status code, and this report by AL-RAYAH concerns the various stages of the preparation of the anticipated law and its most important fundamental features.

The initiative taken to issue this law falls within the framework of the plan approved by the Arab ministers of justice to issue standardized Arab legal legislation and to form technical committees composed of specialized experts from the various Arab nations who are to participate in carrying out this plan.

It is within this framework that work is proceeding on the preparation of the above-mentioned code, in addition to a uniform Arab criminal code; a uniform Arab code has the aim of moving in the direction of achieving unity in Arab legislation, the doctrines of which would be derived from Islamic Law.

## Sound Interpretation in Favor of the Individual and Society

The chairman of the committee of experts entrusted with the job of formulating the text of the standardized Arab personal status code is Prof Muhammad M'siko, head of a chamber of the Supreme Court in Morocco and director of legal affairs in the Moroccan Ministry of Justice. We had the following interview with him in which we discussed this personal status code, the establishment of which is anticipated:

[Question] When did the idea of preparing standardized Arab legislation crystallize?

[Answer] The Arab ministers of justice, in their first conference which they held in Morocco, approved the "Rabat declaration." This declaration called for a continuation of the work and coordination of the efforts being expended throughout the Arab world to bring about standardized Arab legislation which would be based on Islamic Law is its original source or authority--in view of the fact that Islamic Law is the foundation of the Arab nation and represents the epitome of its glory, greatness, and noble nature, and in view of the fact that Islamic Law is the real and effective link between individuals and their societies in the Arab world.

In light of this, the "Rabat declaration" considered that unity of legislation in the Arab world was a pan-Arab goal, the realization of which should be striven toward and that the soundest and most useful path to follow in order to achieve this goal was to adhere to the provisions of Islamic Law--in view of the principles, provisions, and interpretations contained in Islamic Law which have been considered to have been an enlightening landmark in the history of human and Islamic thought and since Arab jurisprudence has been, and still is, capable of rendering sound interpretations of the law which favor the individual and society.

## Fundamental Principles of the Standardized Legislation

[Question] How did this idea come to be implemented, and what are the fundamental principles that it is based on?

[Answer] In their second conference, which was held in Yemen, the Arab ministers of justice approved the Sanaa plan concerning the standardization of Arab legislation and the formulation of the basic principles according to which the legislation would be codified and standardized so that it would be in accordance with the following two fundamental approaches:

1. Reliance upon--as sources for the standardized codification--the Holy Qur'an and the Sunna [sayings and doings] of the Prophet Muhammad and the Islamic legal consensus, analogy, and absolute interests derived from the Qur'an and Sunna of the Prophet, without being restricted to a particular Islamic legal school of thought, as well as reliance upon principles of justice which do not conflict with the provisions of Islamic Law.

2. Following the principle of gradualism in the process of standardizing this legislation. In order to put these decisions into actual practice, they have placed special emphasis on the standardization of legislation dealing with personal status in view of the role it plays in reinforcing the [basic family] units in society and creating the sound conditions and circumstances necessary for high morals to prevail in society.

For this reason it was decided to form a specialized technical committee of seven experts who would have the job of preparing the text of the standardized Arab personal status code.

#### The Text of the Code

[Question] Could you furnish our readers with some idea of the work which the committee has accomplished so far?

[Answer] So far the committee has held three sessions. The first of these sessions was devoted to establishing the structural make-up of the text of the code, which the members of the committee decided should be as follows: Book I--Marriage, Book II--Separation of Spouses, Book III--Legal Capacity of Parentage, Book IV--Wills and Testaments, and Book V--Inheritance.

The committee has already formulated the articles in the code which concern marriage and the consequences of marriage as well as separation and the consequences of separation, with the exception of child custody. These articles have been put in their final form along with their accompanying introductory remarks.

We would like to take this opportunity to point out that, during its three sessions, the committee has achieved quite a few results, and they are results which will be beneficial to the science of Islamic jurisprudence and to Arab families.

#### The Arab League and Standardization of the Legislation

[Question] In your view, how important is it to have joint Arab legislation issued?

[Answer] Standardization of Arab legislation is one of the goals which the Secretariat General of the League of Arab Nations has had in mind ever since it was founded. At first the focus of interest was on standardization of legal terms. The reason for this is that it was noticed that, in many cases, different terms were used in the codes of the different Arab nations to refer to the same things even though Arabic was the official language of all of these nations. Consequently the Arab League, on 12 November 1953, made the decision to request the governments of the Arab nations to designate some juristic, legal, and legislation experts--that is, specialists in the various branches of law--to take part in discussing a plan to standardize legal terms.

On 18 December 1954, at the headquarters of the Secretariat General of the Arab League in Cairo, a meeting was held by a committee called the Commission of Legal Experts for the Standardization of Legal Terms. The committee decided to form the following three subcommittees: (1) the Common Legal Terms Committee; (2) the Commercial Civil Code and Special Commercial, Civil and International Procedures Committee; and (3) the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Committee.

These committees finished their work in 1968 and completed the formulation of standardized terms for the civil code, administrative judiciary, and public administration.

#### A Starting Point for Achieving the Desired Pan-Arab Unity

[Question] This is how things stand as far as standardization of legal terms is concerned. How about activity undertaken by the Arab League as far as standardization of legislation is concerned?

[Answer] Standardization of the legal terms is considered to be the principal point of departure for the standardization of the legislation provisions. It was decided to issue a recommendation approved by the Arab League Council on 31 March 1965 which included approval for the formation of a committee of legal experts from various Arab nations to look into the matter of standardizing Arab legislation. One thing which the committee was supposed to do was to look into what the legal terms committee had already accomplished, and in addition to this this committee of experts was also supposed to begin to study the standardization of the civil code in view of the fact that civil codes constitute the basic law governing relations between people.

The committee entrusted with the task of accomplishing this important work is, in fact, still wholeheartedly engaged in its work within the scope of the options that it determined for itself by agreement with the Secretariat General [of the Arab League].

After that, another point of departure was reached with the Rabat declaration and the Sanaa plan for achieving standardization in the fields of personal status law and penal law.

I would like to make it clear that this historic report clarifies previous [legal] procedure, and it is well known that the achievement of standardized Arab legislation is something that would be the basic point of departure for achieving unity in views and approaches and would achieve crystallization of the pan-Arab unity which we are seeking to achieve both in the field of economic integration and in the field of standardizing legislation. This is something which would bring about unity of thought [among the Arabs], and this--God willing--would be followed by the achievement of pan-Arab unity which would promote the public welfare.

[Question] The personal status codes in the Arab nations differ from one country to another in accordance with the particular situation in each country. What are the most significant difficulties which confront the committee in its efforts to achieve standardization of these codes?

[Answer] The Arab countries could be divided into three groups with regard to how their present personal status codes have been formulated, and these three groups are the following:

A. The group of nations possessing no written code in which the legal provisions have been recorded in writing and the actual applications of the law have been assembled in the form of comprehensive legal writings.

B. The group of nations which have limited themselves to putting into writing the principles of Islamic jurisprudence within the scope of a particular school of thought and only occasionally go beyond this school of thought.

C. The group of nations which have codified this legal point of view without confining themselves to a particular school of thought, with their principles being generally derived from Islamic Law and its noble aims.

Our committee decided to make use of all laws related to the subject. I can assure you that the difficulties which stand in the way of the work done by the committee are ordinary difficulties which any lofty and important project would encounter, especially since the committee is working within the scope of the options which the Arab ministers of justice have determined for themselves. In its work, the committee is adhering to the Qur'an, the Sunna, Islamic consensus, Islamic analogy, and absolute interests, but it is not restricting itself to a particular legal school of thought. Also, it is restricting itself to the principles of justice which are not in conflict with Islamic Law. Although every Arab nation adheres to one or more particular legal schools of thought, there is no doubt about the fact that all of these legal schools of thought are primarily derived from the Holy Qur'an and the Sunna of the Rightly-Guided Prophet.

[Question] What is the importance of issuing a standardized Arab personal status code, and what are the most important consequences that will result from it?

[Answer] If we standardize the Arab family code, this will mean the standardization of the most important unit of society's structure. It is no secret that the family constitutes the basic unit and primary cornerstone of the edifice of society. As Shaykh Abu Zahrah has said, this is a means of drawing the Islamic legal schools of thought closer together and will result in the disappearance of this depressing aversion which the representatives of the various legal schools of thought have felt toward each other. When this happens, Muslims will draw closer to each other rather than farther apart from each other, their hearts

will be united, and they will worship God together and together they will seek to gain His favor. It is clear that, if we standardize the legal provisions which regulate family life in the Arab world, then we will have achieved a gigantic step in the direction of creating a unified religious-legal doctrine, the true essence of which will be derived from the Holy Qur'an and the Sunna of the rightly-guided Prophet. This is an achievement, the benefit of which would be realized by every Arab Muslim who is committed to Islam and to the Muslim world.

#### Less Than a Year For the Completion of the Text of the Law

[Question] In conclusion we would like to know how long you expect it to take to complete the writing of the code and could you also give us a brief description of the way the work is being done?

[Answer] God willing, we expect the project to be finished by the end of this year or, at the latest, by the beginning of next year, and we have set up a careful program designed to achieve this goal. Our method of work consists of having each member of the committee entrusted with the job of writing a particular section of the text of the code, and then the members of the committee have a dialogue and discussion concerning each section of the text that has been written. The material is then sent to the Secretariat General of the Arab Ministers of Justice, which then sends it to the members of the committee before the session is held so that they have a chance to make comments concerning it and have a chance to either approve it, object to it, make deletions in it, make additions to it, or modify it.

9468

CSO: 4504/390

ELECTIONS BILL CRITICIZED

Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 13 Jul 83 p 1

["New Law Affirms Dictatorship of Ruling Party"]

[Text] It is expected that the People's Assembly will reconvene next Saturday when it considers a new Bill which calls for election of People's Assembly members through the proportional party list.

The new bill, prepared by Dr Kamil Laylah at the request of the National [Democratic] Party, requires that each list secure at least 10 percent of the votes, otherwise it forfeits the right to obtain a seat in the People's Assembly.

AL-AHALI has learned that the new bill was the focus of the meeting which took place last week between Dr Kamil Laylah and President Mubarak.

It is expected that passage of the new bill will ignite a new political crisis between the opposition and the government.

Opposition circles point to the fact that none of the states which have adopted the proportional list system invalidate the will of a tenth of the voters and that the majority of states in the world do not prescribe a minimum [of votes] with the exception of a few states such as Israel (1 percent), Finland (2 percent) and West Germany (5 percent). They also point out that raising the percentage in the Egyptian bill to 10 percent is a return, in one form or another, to the absolute party list system and the one party system. On the other hand, the opposition parties believe that establishment of elections with the proportional party list, along with curtailment of the right to form parties, would exclude effective political forces, and the existing restrictions would prevent them from forming independent parties.

An authorized source in the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party stated that the government has resorted, as usual, to sidestepping the demands of the opposition to hold elections by the proportional list of all parties, groupings, political forces and independents. "They formulated two

restrictions which divested the proportional list of all its meaning. One was when the right to run for the elections was restricted to the existing parties-- a strange thing. Then they proposed a minimum percentage of votes of somewhere between 5 and 10 percent.

AL-AHALI has learned that the haste in preparing a bill for elections to the People's Assembly approximately 10 months before they are slated to take place has as its objective the attempt to pacifying of the political forces which boycotted the elections to the local assemblies because the government is to hold them according to the absolute list system. This gave rise to a political crisis of wide-scale repercussions since the general consensus among the NDP rank-and-file and some of its mid-level leadership is to reject the absolute list. The Office of the President of the Republic had received a flood of telegrams beseeching President Mubarak to refrain from holding local assembly elections according to the absolute list.

Informed sources noted that the security assessment was behind the insistence on holding local assembly elections according to the absolute list, since some government circles believe that Egypt's security situation does not permit the holding of party elections 2 years in a row.

Those in party circles expect the Office of the President to reassess the situation once the opposition has announced its boycott of the local elections. It is expected that the new assessment of the situation will result in an amendment of the law, which will be issued by President Mubarak during the People's Assembly recess according to which local elections will be conducted by the proportional list.

CSO: 4504/514

OPPRESSION OF JOURNALISTS, INTELLECTUALS BY AL-QADHDHAFI

Nicosia FALASTIN AL-THAWRA in Arabic No 461, 11 Jun 83 pp 36, 37

[Article: "Terrorism Against Journalism and Journalists in Libya; The Author of the "Green Book" Hates "Her Highness" and So Assassinate Her--al-Qadhdhafi Imposes His Ignorance on the Heritage, and So He Burns Libraries and Imprisons and Assassinate Journalists."]

[Text] Since al-Qadhdhafi took over power in the coup of 1969, from the very first he has discovered any role played by journalism and writing, and any importance accruing to journalists and writers. He has come to be afflicted by a fear of journalism and those who work in it, not only on the level of the role which they can play against him, if they are allied to his enemies, say, but because of the underdevelopment of his social and cultural consciousness and his feeling that his own level is very inferior in comparison to any Libyan journalist. What must things be like for him, now that he has become a president and must meet with famous and brilliant personages from the foreign press!

This sense and this feeling have created an enmity in him against journalism and journalists which has touched Libyan intellectuals, poets, writers, and journalists first.

One of the first and most prominent things which al-Qadhdhafi did was to strangle freedom and clamp down on expression, in effect forbidding the expression of any opposing view and allowing only those that sing his praises day and night.

He closed all the newspapers and gave various journalists and writers show-trials under the charge of misleading public opinion. Despite the fact that these newspapers were not separable from the previous, reactionary monarchist regime's base, they nevertheless possessed some possibilities for expressing opposing opinions and exposing some of the practices current at that time. Despite everything, they were a channel for some nationalist currents, though within very narrow limits.

In the first years of the al-Qadhdhafi coup, he set up what he called "The Council of Revolutionary Thought," which was no more than a cheap attempt to expose patriotic and nationalist currents opposed to the

concepts of al-Qadhdhafi, just as it was a center for some skinny pens which showed a readiness to decorate the face of the dictatorial regime of al-Qadhdhafi and his gang.

In less than 3 years, approximately, al-Qadhdhafi and his ignorant minions were able to burn down the Libyan heritage, while claiming that it "was the work of sick and ignorant people, and was put together by the enemies of the people for the benefit of the former kings." In April, al-Qadhdhafi gave a speech, later known as "Preaching to his guests," in which he laid out five points. In it, he called for attacks on bookstores and the confiscation of their contents. His secret police forces burned books in various plazas with the excuse that "they are destructive thought." In that speech, he cancelled the laws and called for the arrest of all the nationalist university professors, lawyers, journalists and writers, as well as others, under the pretext that they were sick men who needed to stay in prison until they got well, even if that took 50 years.

His police forces confiscated the libraries of those who were arrested and tossed the books into the flames, where the effort of the thinkers and philosophers of the world for ages burned.

#### Faulty Understanding

In a memorandum sent by the Libyan Nationalist Movement's political office (the movement is opposed to al-Qadhdhafi and supports Iraq) to the Seventh Conference of the General Union of Arab Journalists, which was held in Baghdad on 28 May 1983, it was stated that Col al-Qadhdhafi "denies any role that can be played by words in the service of the masses by exposing the varieties of exploitation, oppression and defamation, if these things are not in the area in which the particular journal specializes or included within its expressive means."

Col al-Qadhdhafi wanted to rid himself of the feeling of inferiority he had regarding his cultural level. Therefore, he wrote his "Green Book," in which he offered a "different concept of journalism and called for what he falsely referred to as vocational and specialized journalism. He decided that no one should write outside the newspapers of his own trade, the administration of which was of course controlled by his followers from the "popular committees" and the "revolutionary committees" thereafter. In accordance with this idea, no doctor, lawyer, student, teacher, etc., should express his opinion in any newspaper. Moreover, they should not deal with issues outside their specialties. Therefore, he closed the door to all opinions and systems of thought, which took refuge in silence and were satisfied with watching what happened in the way of deceit and the falsification of their will and their legitimate points of view in a country which became a place where people talked about the cutting down of trees as a crime..."

The Libyan regime, with al-Qadhdhafi at its head, lives in a constant state of fear, like any dictatorial regime (one which is sustained by the power of weapons), of any intellectual or literary current. It is

openly hostile to anyone who is opposed to its various thoughts. Therefore, its agencies, on its suggest-on, arrest writers and journalists from time to time under the pretext of "organizing the party." However, this lie no longer fools anyone, so often has it been said by the regime's agencies and propaganda tools.

Indeed, al-Qadhdhafi's enmity toward culture and thought pushed him to chase some Libyan intellectuals who were able to flee from his prisons. He worked to have them physically liquidated in the capitals of the world. The lists of the Human Rights Organization are full of black evidence concerning al-Qadhdhafi's crimes and terrorism.

Anyone who follows the journalism and publications of the Libyan regime notes the extent to which national and pan-Arab issues are falsified, as well as the extent of its open enmity toward the dreams of the masses of the Arab nation, not to mention the extent to which these media knowingly mislead people and adorn al-Qadhdhafi's trivialities, which have managed to survive in their millions all these years. However, yesterday's allies have become today's enemies. Al-Qadhdhafi has no firm ally. Someone who is held to be far left by al-Qadhdhafi's press and agencies then comes to be considered far right, etc.

This is all not more than a drop in the sea of darkness in which Libya dwells. Astronomical sums of Libya's wealth are squandered on spreading the dictatorial notions and theories of al-Qadhdhafi. The money spent on translating, printing and distributing the "Green Book" and on those "conferences" which are more like circuses, in addition to what is spent for "buying the cheap consciences of some writers" for propaganda purposes, is beyond all imagining. However, anyone who pays attention to the names of those who participate in the so-called "Green Thought" conferences feels a sense of relaxation and belief in the thinkers of our Arab nation, since no writer or journalist of consequence in the world of journalism or Arab thought will attend such a conference, except for some hirelings whom no one knows except for advertising agents and the owners of first-class hotels.

In the face of all this wealth being wasted on this stupidity, al-Qadhdhafi's press is calling on the sons of Libya to "tighten their belts" and exert themselves in the call to do without many materials, so many, in fact, that the crisis has now come to comprise the citizen's basic necessities which touch his daily life. No one is unaware of the deficit faced by the regime's budget. The regime has found no other way to pay its debts than by granting many companies and countries bases at cheap prices.

Moreover, the regime does not hesitate to abundantly provide the preconditions which we believe will lead to the breakdown and fragmentation of the Palestinian revolution.

One can say that the al-Qadhdhafi regime has confiscated all types of intellectual and journalistic freedom. Upon all the noble, creative persons from among Libya's sons silence has been imposed, if the prisons

have not swallowed them or the poles of the gallows choked them. We realize the extent of the decline which Arab culture in Libya has suffered. In the years of al-Qadhdhafi's rule, we have not read a single creative work in the official Libyan media which could add a thing to the Arab library.

Indeed, Libya today is like a stone forest in which no echo can be heard save from the cries of al-Qadhdhafi, which pour foul curses on everything that has to do with human dignity, freedom and nobility.

The Libyan nationalist movement has wanted the journalists and writers of the Arab nation to honorably oppose the oppression, terrorism, massacring of journalists, falsification of truth and confiscation of the practical understanding of the word "journalism" in Libya which the regime has undertaken. In addition, it wants them to do their duty by uncovering and exposing the Libyan regime's enmity toward the values of goodness and justice, as well as its attempts to destroy the national unity of the Palestinians and its plotting against the Palestinian nationalist cause as a mainstay of the Arab-Israeli conflict. For al-Qadhdhafi does not want the PLO to remain a powerful opponent of the Zionist enemy, because that embarrasses him, and the PLO puts him in a corner with regard to the big slogans he uses.

Moreover, the Libyan nationalist movement also wanted the noble journalists of the Arab nation to confront al-Qadhdhafi's bloody theory of "exporting" the terrorism which the sons of Libya are suffering from first and foremost.

At the end of its memorandum, the Libyan nationalist movement begged the Arab journalists to show solidarity with the noble Libyan intellectuals and journalists by doing the following:

--adopting the cause of the Libyan people in Arab journalism and dealing with the reality of what is happening on Libyan soil with honesty and objectivity;

--by pressing for the freeing of the imprisoned writers, literati and journalists who are packed into al-Qadhdhafi's prisons, as well as the political prisoners;

--by condemning al-Qadhdhafi's practices vis-a-vis freedom of the press and intellectual freedom, and by resisting and isolating him intellectually, politically, and in the area of the media, as well as by exposing his maneuvers and claims on all levels;

--by resisting al-Qadhdhafi's destructive role and exposing him on the level of pan-Arab issues, especially the Palestinian question;

--by challenging his repeated attempts to hurt the Arab nation in its relationships with peoples and international organizations, as well as to distort its media image; in addition, the roles he played in splitting the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of Non-Aligned States must be challenged.

Hostility toward al-Qadhdhafi is for the sake of life itself because in the beginning one must start with the word.

All these things bear witness to the nature, reality, and content of al-Qadhdhafi's regime, which exports its serious domestic problems by stirring up conflicts with the PLO.

They are, indeed, an act of witness by Libyans concerning the reality of their country, for "the people of Mecca know best its mountain paths."

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CSO: 4504/446

GOVERNMENT PLANS MILITARY DRAFT

London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Jun 83 p 3

[Article: "System of Compulsory National Military Services Enforced in Sudan in Order To Strengthen Army, Increase Its Capabilities"]

[Text] Since last April, a program has been set up to mobilize and prepare public opinion in the matter of applying a compulsory draft system for service in the Sudanese Army. Indeed, the security and national defense committee of the Sudanese National People's Assembly, under the leadership of Staff Gen Babakr 'Abd-al-Rahim, has assumed responsibility for work on drawing up the laws which will organize the draft operation for national service. The basic consideration is that this matter is one of vital importance for the future of the Sudan in the phase of political and administrative changes and developments which has accompanied the application of decentralization and the division of the country into six geographical provinces, as well as the inception of the subdivision of the south into three provinces instead of one.

However, the most important thing, in the view of the Sudanese leadership, is to protect the land of the Sudan from foreign dangers which threaten it as a result of the conspiracies by international powers. These powers have been named in more than one speech by President Numayri and his first vice president, Staff Gen 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib: The Soviet Union and the states which it uses as a talon to achieve its world strategy as a great power.

The Sudan is a country of 1 million square miles which has borders with 8 African nations. Its borders are huge and are in need of guarding, protection, and strong border crossing and search points, so as to prevent infiltration by inimical powers from the countries bordering on the Sudan. Often, mass migrations into Sudan's territory have occurred as the result of civil wars and out of fear of pursuit by the warring forces.

In Darfur Province, armed sabotage attempts have been made by elements trained in a neighboring country. Indeed, there is a threat from someone called 'Abdallah Zakariya and a group of separatists to detach Darfur Province from the united Sudanese state.

The matter of this man was brought up in the Sudanese People's Assembly last March. At that time, members demanded that action be taken to protect Sudanese territory in accordance with a strong defense plan. Recently, there was a rebellion in the Southern Province by some southerners and elements that still dream of separating the south completely from the Sudan, who are supported in their efforts by some foreign parties.

All these circumstances pushed the compulsory military service bill to the floor of the People's Assembly, where it was approved on the second reading during the 16 May session. The Sudan became for the first time in its modern history ready to apply the draft for military service, after having depended only on individuals volunteering to be inducted into the ranks of the armed forces.

Since it was set up during the Joint Condominium, the Sudanese Army has been limited in number. In this form, it is incapable of bearing the great burden of defending the country's borders in the shadow of new international changes and sizable developments in weaponry. Therefore, compulsory draft will give it excellent human strength comprising young men from the age of maturity to the fourth decade of life. It will be possible to depend on their remaining in the service for 36 months. After their military service is over, they will form a strategic reserve force, trained to use the most modern weapons, which can be called up in emergency situations and wars.

This is the essence of what President Numayri said to the officers and soldiers of the Sudanese Armed People's Forces when he expounded the necessity of applying national military service for the sake of raising the level of the armed forces both academically and practically, so that the Sudan will have a reserve of highly qualified soldiers.

Therefore, the Sudan, according to this law, will begin to call up youths to perform national military service in the People's Armed Forces and in the other regular forces, as well as in fire brigades, the police, the central reserve, the prisons, and the departments and offices possessed of a military character which are defined by the minister of defense. The period of service for those who graduate from the universities and higher institutes will be only 18 months, while it will be 24 months for those who get secondary school diplomas. There will be an opportunity for draftees lacking academic or scientific qualifications to acquire technical knowledge during the period of national service at military trade schools like the Driving School, the Maintenance School, the medicals schools, the military clerk schools, the typewriter institutes, and other military vocational training centers, whose expansion is planned in order to prepare the intermediate vocational cadres which the country needs in growth and development operations and so that the instructional level in the Sudan is raised.

12224  
CSO: 4504/448

**NEW EFFORTS TO INCREASE PORT SUDAN WATER SUPPLY DETAILED**

**Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 29 May 83 p 6**

**/Article by Faysal 'Abd-al-Latif: "The Summer Months and the Search for Water in Port Sudan, the Gift of the Arba'at"/**

**/Text/** As the Greek historian Herodotus said, Egypt is the gift of the Nile--had it not been for the Nile, Egypt would not have existed. The Nile means life for Egypt and the Egyptians. Water is the artery of life. This expression could be applied to Port Sudan, the town of the gap, following the changes. You can say that Port Sudan is the gift of the Arba'at: had it not been for the Arba'at, Port Sudan would not have existed. The days and months of summer prove this statement. Port Sudan, the national city and our sole seaport, is threatened by drought this summer, which from the beginning has given warning of a water shortage.

In many sections, pipes have forgotten what water looks like. Their throats have gone dry.

In other sections, buckets and jerry cans are forming lines before pipes that yield up drops, after having been deepened.

Port Sudan, the town which is witnessing unremitting activity and rapid development, is suffering from a water shortage.

The town of Port Sudan depends on 19 artesian wells in the Arba'at area 22 kilometers from the town for its portable water supplies. The water is conveyed by pumps which have been installed on four main lines. The town of Port Sudan consumes 32,000 cubic meters of water, of which the Arba'at wells produce around 23,000; the water deficit is made up by the "excess" water which runs down into large basins and descends to the low land in the town, to be purified as soon as it enters the pipes that convey it.

Therefore Port Sudan depends for its water on the Arba'at, in terms of both wells and springs. The Arba'at is fed by rains and floods which descend from the Khavr Avrus area northeast of Sinkat. The more the rain that falls, the greater the water in the springs becomes, the more the water level in the wells rises, and the greater the withdrawal by the pumps is, and vice versa.

With this preliminary, very important information, we approached Mr 'Abd-al-Rahim Muhammad 'Abd-al-Rahim, the manager of the General Electricity and Water Authority in Port Sudan.

/Question/ Port Sudan's water problem is well known. It seems that next summer will be severe and hot. Have you made preparations to cope with this summer? Now that we have learned that electricity problems will be solved in November, what about the eternal problem of water?

/Answer/ Rain has not fallen in large volumes to feed wells and springs the last 10 years, especially the past 3. For many years we have not seen floods surging forth, not to destroy houses but rather to flood the Arba'at. We need floods for a period of at least a week.

Mr 'Abd-al-Rahim went on, "The paucity of rain constitutes a threat to the town of Port Sudan. The town is developing rapidly, and its population is increasing every year. The destructive drought is threatening the inhabitants of the town, who are threatened with a lack of water. This summer in particular, a water shortage is anticipated because the output of the wells and springs has been lower due to the fact that rain did not fall last year. Port Sudan is now consuming the water in reservoirs, which is diminishing every day, and the withdrawal by pumps is diminishing with it."

/Question/ How can one get out of this grave shortage and pressing problem, in the short term?

/Answer/ We have thought of drilling three new artesian wells. The governor of the Eastern Region has directed that they be completed quickly. In spite of the urgency of this problem, and the importance of these wells, which can alleviate the burdensome nature of the shortage, we have not received financial allocations. The drilling of the wells and the cost of the pumps will come to about 7,000 pounds. Imagine, because of red tape and dawdling, the town is dying of thirst!

Another attempt will be made. If the rains are sparse and the sky strangles the town more than this, and we are compelled to do so, we will put a prohibition on citizens who share Arba'at water for farming and will divert it to filtration.

The United Nations is now about to complete a project to build the new filtering plant where excess water runs off, and it is expected that the output from the excess will come to 25,000 /cubic/ meters. However, this will all depend on rains; it will be of no use unless there are rains, and the project will remain at the mercy of the sky.

/Question/ Mr 'Abd-al-Rahim, here we are in the month of May. The Red Sea to the east has started to give off its steam, and the searing simoom winds have started to cross over the hills by the sea to the west, descending to the town of the gap. At this point factories /and/ homes will increase their consumption of water and electricity. Naturally all the solutions which you have presented depend on rain-fall. Are there no emergency measures to cope with the summer?

/Answer/ We have all the solutions at our disposal, but unfortunately nothing more than that is available to us. In order for the Khawr Barakah project to be carried out, I call upon our people in Port Sudan to use water sparingly, and God is called upon to bestow his bounty upon us.

Mr 'Abd-al-Rahim asserted, "It is possible to control the shortage somewhat by guiding consumption, avoiding wasting water when that is not necessary, and not fill up tanks so that water seeps out and fills the streets. I call upon the citizens to help themselves by guiding water consumption?"

The manager of the Port Sudan General Electricity and Water Authority cited an example:

"In the summer of 1976 I was in London, and there was a drought in Britain whose likes had not occurred for 100 years. Britain depends on rain and melted ice for drinking water, because the rainwater is very polluted. The government directed a warning to the citizens, explained the problem to them and appealed to them to guide consumption. The British did indeed stand in lines to wait for the hydrants in the streets to open at specific times, so they could take water in buckets and go up the stairs to the buildings. This is a very advanced country, which had fallen prey to a "jam," and there was no solution except for the sky to be generous. Its citizens accepted the problem without edginess. Why can't we be like them, so that we can solve our problem for good?"

/Question/ But how and when can the problem of water in Port Sudan be resolved?

Mr 'Abd-al-Rahim said, "The radical problem to Port Sudan's water problem is to carry out the Khawr Barakah project, that is, to bring water from Barakah by pump via pipelines. The project is basically to supply the new port of Suwakin and the expansion that resulted from that with about 30,000 cubic meters a day, as well as supplying Port Sudan with 20,000 cubic meters. It is expected that it will be in 1985."

AL-AYYAM adds its voice to that of the manager of the authority and calls on the people of Port Sudan to guide water consumption, not waste it, and overcome the problems that might arise from the scanty rains, so that the problem will be solved for good. It also calls upon the bodies concerned to work to carry out the Barakah project.

11887

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## PROBLEM OF FINANCING, PROLIFERATION OF BANKS REVIEWED

London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 May 83 p 7

/Article: "Banking Problems: The Sudanese Banks and the Financing of Failing Plants"/

/Text/ With the increase in banking institutions in the Sudan and the opening of a number of foreign and joint private sector banks, a controversy is being raised in banking circles in Khartoum on the feasibility of having such a tremendous number of banks established at a time when some domestic banks are suffering from problems of indebtedness to the Central Bank, with their deposits depleted to the point where the indebtedness of one of these banks came to more than 100 million Sudanese pounds.

A decree was issued recently merging the People's Cooperative Bank, one of the domestic banks operating in the Sudan, with the Bank of Khartoum, the biggest domestic bank, in the wake of the involvement by the People's Cooperative Bank in the financing of projects that were failing. As a result of that, the bank's indebtedness with the Bank of the Sudan (the Central Bank) rose to more than 150 million pounds. The sector of industry, especially the textile industry, in the Sudan, had started absorbing a high level of the deposits in this bank, at the expense of other commercial activities yielding a rapid payout, reaching, by the end of 1982, 163.78 million pounds, 75 percent of the total facilities of the bank, while the sums invested in other activities came to about 55 million pounds, or the equivalent of 25 percent of total facilities. The money given to a single client active in the textile industry sector came to 139.5 million pounds, which was equivalent to 85 percent of the money the bank invested to finance industries. It also equalled 55 percent of total investment, and this includes bank interest of 47.9 million pounds.

Since the payout from industry is slow and takes a long time, it was normal that the financing for these industries should be turned into longterm financing, which led to a loss of liquidity for the bank and the confrontation of dangers which had not been calculated in a sound banking fashion.

Merger policy is a well known economic program, especially in the context of the difficult economic circumstances the Sudan is going through. Indeed, it is

considered the best method for reducing public spending and lowering expenses, especially in the area of Sudanese commercial banks, which are owned by a single body, the government, and are governed by a single group of principles and policies.

#### **The Merging Banks**

From another standpoint, the merging of these banks strengthens their capital, giving them the strength that will enable them to stand on an equal footing with foreign banks, which have massive resources, and their competition. It also enables them to distribute their investments and facilities in a sound manner.

Merger policy is not a new one with Sudanese banks. Numerous studies were carried out in this regard after the nationalization of the banks in 1970, in order to reorganize the banks on a basis of mergers and numerical reduction. The Banks of the Two Niles and the Red Sea were merged, as were the Bank of Juba and the National Bank of Omdurman, whose name was changed to the Union Bank.

A former senior official in the Central Bank says, "The decree merging the People's Bank with the Bank of Khartoum is a sound economic one. Indeed, it was late in coming. That could be explained by the fact that there was a shortage of competent persons who could manage banking activity properly in the People's Cooperative Bank, whereas the Bank of Khartoum, the biggest Sudanese bank, had such competent persons and had a proved history in this field, on top of the deposits it had with the Central Bank, which were close to 200 million pounds."

#### **Studies**

One member of the Union of Sudanese Banks said, "A number of studies have been prepared for this matter, and they could have been consulted, especially since recommendations were issued at the fourth national conference of the Sudanese Socialist Union, to help find more positive solutions than mergers, in this regard."

He summarized these alternatives as the following:

1. Execution of the recommendations of the fourth national conference.
2. Consideration of the indebtedness of the People's Cooperative Bank to the Bank of the Sudan as a long-term loan to be recouped through easy installments while putting the accumulated interest in a separate account, to be paid off by easy installments at a low rate of interest.
3. The possibility of offering a loan to the People's Cooperative Bank through the Bank of Khartoum, paralleling the indebtedness of the People's Bank to the Central Bank, at a rate of interest to be agreed upon, with guarantee from the government and the factories for this indebtedness.
4. The possibility of distributing the indebtedness of the People's Cooperative Bank in the form of a loan to be distributed among the commercial banks owned by the public sector.

5. The entry of the government as a participant in these factories to an amount equal to 50 percent of their value, with the government's share to be offered as bonds for general subscription in three areas (insurance companies, operating banks and the public)--bonds which will be guaranteed by the government.
6. The acquisition of foreign loans by the Ministry of Finance, especially since offers have been presented to the bank by European financing institutions.
7. The appropriation or takeover of these factories by the bank, and their sale to any entity.

#### Private Sector Financing

One banker asserts, that the problems of financing the industrial private sector, and the textile industry in particular, continues to constitute a heavy burden on the money invested in commercial banks, and if they continue in this manner they will be a source of real danger to the survival of these banks in coming years. That will lead to their insolvency and consequently their liquidation, especially with the economic liberalization policy and the opening up of scope for foreign and joint private sector banks. The approvals issued by the Bank of the Sudan (the Central Bank) in the last 3 years for banks to engage in activity without being compelled by the government to take part in the financing of industries came to 14. This put them in a position of strength in dealing with public sector banks, which started to dwindle with the decree merging the People's Bank into the Bank of Khartoum.

Above and beyond that, the establishment of new foreign banks is meeting with reservations in Sudanese banking circles. Some people state that the inevitable result of the establishment of the new or foreign banks will be that these new foreign banks will take the place of the banks owned by the government, whose role is expected to diminish gradually, ultimately abandoning the stage to competition among the foreign banks alone.

11887

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TEXT OF ILL-GOTTEN GAINS LAW

Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 17 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] In the name of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

The 1983 Law to Combat Ill-Gotten Gains.

Acting on the principles of the constitution, the People's Assembly, with the agreement of the President of the Republic, has issued the law whose text follows:

First Section

Prefatory Provisions

The name of the law and the date on which it will come into force:

1) This law is called the Law To Combat Ill-Gotten Gains of 1983. It will come into force on the date on which it is published in the Official Gazette.

Analysis

2) The terminology of the law:

By "public employee" is meant anyone who occupies a permanent or temporary post in the central or provincial organs of the state, or in local popular government, or in the organs of the Sudanese Socialist Union, or in public institutions and organizations or companies, or in companies in which the government possesses at least half the capital.

By "public statutes" is meant the laws or regulations or decisions or all other executive or administrative measures which control the flow of work in public office.

By "ill-gotten gains" is meant any money which is acquired:

a) from public money without compensation or by abominable fraud and in a fashion that conflicts with the public statutes,

b) by exploiting the authority of public office or its influence in a way in which it is made to deviate from legitimate purposes and the public interest,

c) by means of a considerable gift or order given to a public employee by an individual who has an interest tied up with the position in question or who works with that position, with the exception of a relative or a close friend who will not excite the suspicion that such a gift will influence the way the employee acts in his position.

#### Dubious Wealth

This means any money which comes into the possession of a public employee after he take over his office, if he cannot show he got it in a legitimate way.

#### Liability Statement

By this is meant a statement of all owned capital, in cash or kind, as well as all periodic or sudden income, with a statement of its source and cause.

#### Investigative Committee

By this is meant the committee which investigates ill-gotten gains and which is composed in accordance with article 4 of this law.

#### Inquiry Committee

By this is meant the committee which inquires into financial statements and is composed in accordance with article 14 of this law.

#### Cancellation

3) (1) The 1966 law on combating ill-gotten gains is canceled

#### Second Section

#### Dubious and Ill-Gotten Wealth and the Investigative Committees

##### The investigative committee

4) (1) The public prosecutor will form an investigative committee which will investigate any public official of whom it is suspected that he has acquired dubious or ill-gotten wealth.

(2) The investigative committee will send a report on the result of its investigation to the public prosecutor, so that he can take whatever action he feels is necessary.

##### The authority of the investigative committee

5) (1) The investigative committee will have the following powers during the course of the investigation:

- a) the power to compel any person it thinks might be of help or aid in the investigation to appear before it and answer questions
  - b) the power to compel any person to produce any papers or documents which the committee thinks are consistent with the goals of the investigation
  - c) the power to order that any place be searched in order to look for any money, documents, or anything it thinks is connected with the goals of the investigation
  - d) the power to order that any money which it seems likely is part of the ill-gotten wealth to be sequestered for the investigation.
- 2) Any individual who refuses to appear before the investigative committee or to give any information, or who refuses to surrender any papers or documents in accordance with clause (1) of this article, will be punished with imprisonment for a period not to exceed one year, or with a fine, or with both punishments.

#### Ill-Gotten Wealth

- 6) Anyone who has acquired ill-gotten wealth will be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed five years, or with a fine, not to exceed twice the amount of the wealth involved, or by both punishments together.

#### Participation, Incitement, Initiating, Agreement, and Concealment

- 7) The crimes which can be punished in accordance with this law are subject to the provisions of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections and to article 179 of the Law of Punishments. In all cases, the punishment will be the same punishment which is prescribed for the crime in question.

#### Sequestering and Returning Ill-Gotten Wealth

- 8) The court can sequester ill-gotten wealth. It can also, when a conviction is reached, order that it be confiscated for the sake of the state.

#### Dubious Wealth

- 9) Once the court becomes sure that some wealth is dubious, it can order that it be confiscated in the interests of the state.

#### Firing Someone Who Acquires Ill-Gotten or Dubious Wealth

- 10) Anyone convicted of the crime of acquiring ill-gotten wealth or dubious wealth will be relieved of his office.

## **Disassociating Oneself From Ill-Gotten or Dubious Wealth**

11) (1) Anyone who has acquired ill-gotten or dubious wealth may disassociate himself and the members of his family from it at any stage prior to the actual charge being leveled against him. Anyone who does so will not be faced with any criminal or administrative measures.

(2) This can be done by returning the dubious or ill-gotten wealth or by sending a memorandum to the inquiry committee or to the investigative committee.

## **Third Section**

### **Financial Statements and the Committees of Inquiry**

#### **Application:**

12) The provisions of article 31 of this law are to be applied to:

a) the president and vice-presidents of the republic and the speaker and members of the National People's Assembly and the Provincial People's Assembly (and the members of the executive office), as well as ministers, ministers of state, vice-ministers, members of the legal board, the public comptroller and the district governors

b) those holding high leadership posts in the state in the manner made clear in article 2 of the 1973 Public Service Law

c) officers of ranks in the regular forces, or those in positions regarding which the President of the Republic decides that those holding them will submit to the provisions of this law

d) those holding any other public positions and about whom the president of the republic decides that they will submit to the provisions of this law.

#### **Presenting Financial Statements**

13) Every individual to whom the provisions of article 21 apply must present:

a) a statement, sometime during the first three months after this law comes into force or after he joins the service, of his liability and that of his spouse, unless the spouse is also someone to whom this law applies, as well as the liability of his minor children

b) a yearly statement of similar kind to be presented during the last month of the year which has elapsed since the previous statement was presented

c) a similar statement to be presented during the three months following the end of his service.

#### Composition of the Inquiry Committee

14) The inquiry committee consists of two divisions set up in the following fashion:

- a) the first division: the public prosecutor, as president;
- b) four members, to be appointed by the president of the republic, after consultation with the public prosecutor
- c) if an inquiry is being made into a financial statement by the president of the republic or the public prosecutor, the presidency of the circle will be taken over by the chief justice.

2) The second division:

- a) the administrative chief for combating ill-gotten wealth in the public prosecutors' council, which is to be composed in accordance with article 17 of this law, will be president
- b) four members, to be appointed by the public prosecutor.

#### The Competency of the Inquiry Committee

15) (1) The first division, which is mentioned in article 14-1 of this law, has the following competency:

- a) to investigate financial statements in relation to the individuals mentioned in article 12 a, b and c of this law, as well as to make sure of the correctness of what is reported in these statements
- b) to investigate the circumstances of any individual, in order to obtain more clarification
- c) to prepare reports and submit them to the president of the republic via the public prosecutor concerning the situation of any person who the division calculates may face legal measures. If the president of the republic is the person in question, then the report will be sent to the People's Assembly.

2) The second division, which is mentioned in article 14-2 of this law, has the following competency:

- a) to investigate financial statements with respect to the individuals named in article 12-d of this law, as well as to make sure of the correctness of what is reported in these statements
- b) to investigate the circumstances of any person, in order to obtain more clarifications
- c) to prepare reports and submit them to the public prosecutor concerning the situation of any person who it has been decided will face legal action.

#### **Failure To Present Financial Statements**

16) Anyone who refuses to submit financial statements or who confirms statements which he knows to be false will be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, or by a fine, or by both punishments together.

#### **Administering the Fight Against Ill-Gotten Wealth**

17) An administrative body is to be set up within the public prosecutor's office which will be called the Office for Combating Ill-Gotten Wealth when it undertakes its duties.

#### **Accusing the President and Vice-Presidents of the Republic and the Ministers**

18) No accusation may be made under this law against the president or vice-presidents of the republic, the members of the executive office, the ministers, ministers of state, the members of the legal board, the public comptroller, or the officers of the regular forces without informing the president of the republic.

#### **Accusing the Speakers of the National and Provincial People's Assemblies or Their Members**

19) No accusation can be made under this law against the Speaker of the National People's Assembly or of the Provincial People's Assembly or against their deputies or against any of their members without informing the concerned people's assembly.

#### **Issuing and Executing Orders**

20) Any order or measure issued under the provisions of this law which has been signed by the head of the investigative committee and sent to the responsible police officer must be executed like any other order or measure issued by a criminal judge under the Criminal Procedures Law of 1974.

#### **The Duty of Governmental and Semi-Governmental Agencies To Supply the Committees With Information**

21) All vice-ministers, directors of government departments, governors, heads of public corporations and concerned public officials must provide the inquiry committee and the investigative committee with all information and documents they may request in order to complete their work in the most comprehensive fashion.

#### **Regulations**

22) The public prosecutor is permitted to issue the regulations necessary for the implementation of this law. Without violating the broad sense of the above, he can, in the said regulations, decide on the following:

a) the models to be used in establishing them

b) the organization of the modes of operation, files and records, as well as all other documents

c) the organization of the work of the inquiry and investigative committee.

The Concerned Court

Any person violating the provisions of this law or any regulation issued under it will be tried before a criminal court of the first class, which is to say a higher court.

12224

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# ACTIVITIES OF GULF NAVAL ACADEMY DISCUSSED

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 28 May 83 p 8

[Article by Sa'di 'Ali al-Sanad: "Visit to Arab Gulf Coast Guard Academy; Science in Service of Our Maritime Fleet and Naval Forces"]

[Text] Joy, building, giving and revival are advanced and effective situations in the Iraq of Saddam Husayn, the beloved knight. Here we are on our visit to the Arab Gulf Naval Studies Academy feeling that joy and that real pride in our scientific military institutes that are proud of having all that is new and good employed in their support and that are wide-open to the world to get whatever is required for academic studies intended to create high and middle-level naval cadres trained to work in the maritime fleet and in the naval forces.

We felt very proud while driving around the academy's streets, paths, enormous buildings and beautiful gardens to reach the academy's main offices. In moments we were at the office of the staff naval captain commanding the academy who said: The Arab Gulf Naval Studies Academy is an advanced educational institute that is continuing its development and progress effectively through the constant and unremitting support of Saddam Husayn, the leader of the awe-inspiring victory, the revolution and party leadership and the army command, whose hands are united to enhance the academy according to what is required in order to further develop the capability of its students so that they may express their loyalty to our leadership which always provides the academy with all the requirements of development and enhancement with the aim of enabling it to achieve its sublime goals. With these goals, the academy seeks to supply the naval forces and the maritime establishments with the cadres qualified to keep up pace with the victories and with the building processes. Here our students today are achieving magnificent excellence that fills them with great faith that science is in the service of the battle. They have worked to enhance their academic and training level both theoretically and scientifically.

## High Capability

The staff naval captain commanding the academy said: The academy contains a number of academic institutes, namely, the Naval Academy, the Naval Radar and

Radio Institute, the Naval Vocational Training Center and the Naval School. Our previous graduates have actually proven their excellence at work. The Iraqi Public Oil Tankers Organization has begun to hand over the command of its tankers to the graduates. The graduates have also assumed distinctive positions in other establishments, rendering their services to these establishments. This is in addition to the high capability which the graduates enjoy insofar as the naval units are concerned. As for the future, the academy will witness effective development in the sphere of formulating studies and curricula in a manner compatible with the plan drawn up for this purpose. Here we say with very great pride that since the start of our sacred battle, many of the students of the commercial sections have asked to change their classification to military fighter. Moreover, our academy has allocated seats for Arab students out of the pan-Arab positions of our Iraq and out of our pledge to our genius and brave leader, Saddam Husayn, to remain his blessed soldiers who defend the soil, honor and principles, who demolish aggression and who bolster the academy's scientific march.

#### Naval Radar and Radio Institute

Upon leaving the academy commander's office, we, accompanied by the academy's political guidance officer who is a naval engineer with the rank of lieutenant commander, stopped by the Naval Radar and Radio Institute. In moments, we were in the office of the naval technical captain commanding the institute. The commodore said: The greatness of nations is measured by the degree of their interest in man and by their concern for his safety and in assisting him to overcome the dangers he faces wherever he happens to be. Therefore, the means to keep in touch with man on land, at sea and in the air must be found in order to keep up with his news, to be reassured about his safety and to provide him with the information necessary for this safety. This is why all aircraft, vessels and means of maritime transportation must be linked with radio and ground stations through the various means of communication and why such stations must be provided with well-trained, skilled cadres for their technical management in accordance with the international laws, rules and regulations. Regarding the country and the area, the party and revolution leadership has been eager to supply the specialized cadre according to the country's need and in accordance with the annual maritime transportation development plan. Consequently, a specialized institute subject to international supervision had to be established, considering that Iraq is a member of the International Telecommunications Organization, to provide scientifically-trained naval radio and radar officers capable of contributing to man's safety and to protecting his property wherever it happens to be. This has made it necessary to establish this institute, which was opened on 6 May 1979. The institute's objective is to train naval radar and radio officers to work in the naval forces and in the civilian maritime organizations and their fleets.

The institute commander added: The institute accepts for enrollment graduates of the scientific branch of junior high school who earn a grade average that qualifies them for enrollment. The period of study at the institute is 3 years, during which the student is trained at the institute and aboard ships and tankers in accordance with the instructions issued by the Institute Council.

Studying at this institute has its benefits during the period of study and after graduation. The benefits include modern housing for the students, highly-qualified instructors, possibilities of grants for higher studies upon graduation, free medical care outside the country and first-class meals.

#### Advanced Laboratories and Equipment

The institute commander then took us for a tour of the institute's sections.

At the beginning, our eyes were riveted to that magnificent organization and coordination and to the great enthusiasm for the development of this institute. We first knocked at the door of the telephone, telegraph and radio laboratory where students are trained on a number of transmitters and receivers linked to a central control apparatus that enables the instructor to follow the work of every student separately and to provide him with the necessary instruction and guidance.

We then stopped by the teleprinter laboratory, the communication equipment laboratory and the electronics laboratory which is a very modern laboratory that helps the student conduct scientific experiments assisting and complementing the theoretical studies on electronics and communications. Attached to this laboratory is a radio workshop where students are trained in elementary principles and the basic manual work that familiarize the student with electric energy and with the principles of its application. The student is then taught these principles in detail in the electricity principles laboratory.

We then visited the microwave laboratory and the languages laboratory. At the conclusion of our tour of the institute, we familiarized ourselves with the excellent and comfortable housing provided for the students and then visited the recreation facilities and the club. There were still lots of places that would have taken hours to visit, and all of them are in the service of the Naval Radar and Radio Institute students and are intended to strengthen the students' commitment to studying and to exerting efforts in the service of the country.

#### Naval School

After visiting the institute within the framework of our tour of the academy, we were hosted by the naval commander commanding the Naval School. We discussed with him the distinctive tasks through which this school seeks to develop distinguished sailors, technicians and specialists in maritime activities. The school commander said:

The Naval School was established in accordance with law No 29 of 1974, afterwards to become one of the academy's institutes. The school teaches specializations in deck operations, mechanics, electricity, visual and radio communication and other specializations which the Academy's Executive Board sees fit to add, depending on the requirements of the naval organizations, of the maritime companies and of other establishments. The school also teaches the specializations needed by the naval force command and by the coast guard. In addition to the basic materials, the curricula provide for training students on rescue operations, firefighting and damage containment operations.

The school accepts for enrollment elementary school graduates. The period of study is 2 years, which cover theoretical and practical studies and training on ships or in plants and factories, depending on the specialization. At the conclusion of the study period, the student graduates with the rank of sailor or specialized technician. There are benefits which the student gets both during the study period and upon graduation. Upon enrolling, the student is paid a monthly allowance of 96.5 dinars.

#### Naval Vocational Training Center

This center, according to the statements of the naval commander in charge, was established in accordance with law No 25 of 1972, afterwards to become the academy's nucleus and one of its basic institutes. The center's objective is to graduate warrant officers, chief petty officers and assistant engineers to work in the naval force and the coast guard, as well as other naval and maritime organizations whose work is connected with maritime activity and ships. As for the specializations taught by the center, they include the science of sailing and navigation, and specializations in deck operations, mechanics and electricity. This is in addition to the military naval specializations of communications and warning, underwater weaponry and gunnery. Our center enrolls graduates of junior high schools. The period of study at the center is 3 years, which cover theoretical and practical instruction and training aboard ships. The graduate is given a degree equal to the middle-level industrial institutes degree that entitles its holder to enroll in technology institutes in the same field of specialization.

#### Specialized Wings

At a meeting with the academy's deputy director, an officer with the rank of captain, he focused the light on the planning of the institution and training and on the scientific branches concerned. The deputy director took us on a tour of the wings that seek to develop the model student in the needed specializations. At the beginning, we visited the missile and gunnery branch, the underwater weaponry branch, the marine arts branch, the navigation branch, the communication and warning branch, the military sciences branch and the translation and audio-visual branch. The captain then explained to us the work of a number of these branches which perform their duties to strengthen the specializations.

The assistant director for administrative affairs, an officer with the rank of naval commander, assured us that everything in the academy insofar as living expenses, clothing and other requirements pertaining to his department is proceeding at a fast pace to serve our students. We try to provide the students with all their needs so that they may redouble their efforts to serve our beloved Iraq.

#### The Ship "Ibn Majid"

During our on-the-spot tour, we boarded the vessel "Ibn Majid" and were hosted by its crew for more than an hour. This vessel is designated for training the students of the military section of the academy. The ship captain, an

officer with the rank of commander, has said: This vessel has all the training means, instruments and equipment which the students use during their practical studies. The ship has two study halls fitted with modern equipment and capable of accommodating more than 70 students. Moreover, the vessel has an instructional tower and instructional equipment other than the ship's original equipment, in addition to lathing and blacksmithing workshops, a control room and recreation facilities.

#### Role of Political Guidance

On our way back from the field tour, we headed to the academy's medical center which contains the latest equipment for use in examining the students medically. We entered the office of the political guidance officer, a naval engineer with the rank of lieutenant commander, who said to us: As you have seen, our tendency at the academy is a scientific tendency. From the outset, we have exerted efforts to be open to the colleges and institutes in the governorate in order to benefit from the specializations of their professors. We have followed the tradition of inviting specialists to visit us and give lectures for the purpose of political guidance. We have had lectures on the Persian hostility to the Arab nation and other lectures on other political and cultural issues. We then print such lectures and distribute them. Our work in political guidance is one of the many progressive conditions in our academy. We act in solidarity with all the others to be present in every sphere that serves this academic institute. Moreover, we issue worthwhile publications and we have an internal broadcasting station and a big library, in addition to other well-known activities. We pledge to remain soldiers loyal to defending the dear soil of the homeland and to bolstering the spirit of victory.

8494

CSO: 4404/422

POLL SAYS ALL MINISTERS BUT ARENS HAVE LOST POPULARITY

TA020925 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Aug 83 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv--The top ministers in the government, including Prime Minister Menahem Begin, have suffered a decline in their popularity, according to the latest JERUSALEM POST poll. Only Defense Minister Moshe Arens has not gone down in public favour.

The poll was conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute directed by Sara Shemer, in the latter part of July among a representative sample of 1,162 adults.

The declining popularity of ministers including Begin is tied to the negative response of 61.9 percent of the public when asked about the government's overall performance. Another 34 percent replied in the positive with 4 percent undecided. In comparison, in last June's poll, 58.4 percent thought the government was handling things "not so well" or "badly," while 37.8 percent reacted favourably and 3.8 percent claimed ignorance.

Interestingly, while Begin's lead as the favourite for prime minister has shrunk, the most popular opposition Labour figure, Yitzhaq Navon, has also slipped in public favour. Labour's Yitzhaq Rabin has recovered slightly, with the party chairman, Shim'on Peres, very much behind.

'Ezer Weizman is enjoying a comeback, both in the race for the premiership and the defence minister's job, where he follows Ari'el Sharon as runner-up to Arens. Even the formidable Sharon seems to be on the skids.

In the Finance Ministry listing, incumbent Yoram Aridor is slipping, while his predecessor Yiga'el Hurwitz was recovering, with a high ratio of undecided. The biggest percentage of "don't knows" (two-thirds), comes in the Foreign Ministry list, where Yitzhaq Shamir is in a nosedive while his Labour rival Abba Eban is on the upswing.

Question: Who is best suited to be prime minister?

	<u>July</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>March</u>
Menahem Begin	33.2	41.1	45.6
Yitzhaq Navon	16.4	20.3	15.0
Yitzhaq Rabin	9.9	5.5	5.4
Shim'on Peres	3.0	3.0	3.9
'Ezer Weizman	2.5	0.9	0.8
Others	8.5	5.7	6.0
Undecided/Don't know	26.5	23.5	23.3

Question: Who is best suited to be defence minister?

Moshe Arens	29.1	21.4	26.6
Ari'el Sharon	19.0	22.4	24.8
'Ezer Weizman	7.9	3.8	6.3
Yitzhaq Rabin	6.5	5.7	5.9
Shim'on Peres	--	2.7	1.2
Hayim Barlev	1.3	1.3	1.0
Refa'el Eytan	1.0	4.5	0.3
Mordekhay Gur	0.7	1.0	1.6
Others	1.7	1.3	1.2
Undecided/don't know	32.8	35.9	31.1

Question: Who is best suited to be finance minister?

Yoram Aridor	20.3	23.4	28.4
Yiga'el Hurwitz	16.3	5.9	5.8
Gad Ya'aqobi	3.2	2.6	2.6
Hayim Ben-Shahar	2.3	1.8	1.6
Ya'aqov Meridor	--	1.3	1.4
Ya'aqov Levinson	--	1.1	1.5
Others	8.4	4.6	3.2
Undecided/don't know	49.5	59.3	55.5

Question: Who is best suited to be foreign minister?

Yitzhaq Shamir	15.9	29.8	34.3
Abba Eban	13.2	9.8	12.6
Moshe Arens	4.1	3.2	1.9
Yitzhaq Rabin	0.9	3.5	2.7
'Ezer Weizman	--	1.1	1.7
Shim'on Peres	--	1.5	1.1
Hayim Herzog	--	0.9	2.9
Others	5.2	7.0	2.7
Undecided/don't know	60.7	43.2	40.1

CSO: 4400/448

## ISRAEL

### LEGAL PROCEDURES FOR OPPOSING LAND CONFISCATION DETAILED

Jerusalem AL-BAYADIR AL-SIYASI in Arabic No 45, 16 Apr 83 pp 25-27

[Article by Muna Rashmawi, attorney at law: "The Land: Legal Means of Keeping It"]

[Text] This article has been written in order to help citizens in the West Bank utilize the legal means available to them when their land is in danger of being encroached upon. The article has been written in simple legal language so that an ordinary citizen can understand it and benefit from it.

#### What Can You Do If Someone Trespasses on Your Land?

Your land may be trespassed upon by either private companies or individuals. If this happens, the local courts, police authorities, and public prosecutor's offices located in the towns of the West Bank constitute the appropriate authorities to have recourse to when such trespassing occurs, and this will be clarified below. Or the trespassing might be done by one of the authorities of the military government. If this happens, the judicial body known as the Objections Committee--which is a committee formed in compliance with military decrees and which we will speak of in greater detail below--is the authority which one can have recourse to at this stage. One cannot have recourse to the Israeli Supreme Court of Justice at this stage--as the members of the public commonly believe.

#### I. If the Trespassers Are Private Individuals Or Companies

##### Forms of trespassing.

Trespassing on land can occur in various forms. They include cultivating or plowing the land, building structures on the land, grazing cattle on the land, or any other means of disposing of the land.

##### Appropriate authorities to have recourse to.

These authorities are the local courts, offices of the public prosecutor, and police authorities located in the towns of the West Bank.

Seizure of someone else's land constitutes a crime punishable by law and those committing such a crime are to receive a deterrent punishment. For this

reason, one has recourse to the police and the offices of the public prosecutor when submitting a complaint to a summary court. One also has recourse to the appropriate local court in order to initiate a lawsuit for the purpose of preventing the trespassers from violating the landowner's title to his land. In this lawsuit, the landowner may demand that the trespassers pay a given sum of money as compensation to him for the damage, [lost] earnings, and losses which the landowner has suffered as a result of their trespassing on his land.

Using a lawyer.

It is advisable to utilize the services of a lawyer in order that all legal measures which protect the rights of the landowner be utilized. Usually lawsuits--especially those dealing with land ownership--are cases which are difficult and which require a great deal of expertise.

As for the matter of going to see the police or public prosecutor when submitting one's complaint demanding legal action against trespassers, this is something which a landowner must do immediately after the trespassing occurs, even though he may not utilize the services of a lawyer when doing so.

## II. If the Trespasser Is One of the Military Government Authorities

Forms of trespassing.

There are several forms of trespassing undertaken by the authorities of the military government against private land, and they include the following: (1) confiscation of land; (2) appropriation of land; (3) declaring land to be property of the state; and (4) considering land to be absentee property and consequently entrusting it to the responsibility of the administrator of abandoned property.

Appropriate authority to hear cases of such trespassing.

The Objections Committee mentioned above--and not the local courts or the Israeli Supreme Court of Justice--is the appropriate authority for hearing such cases. The Israeli Supreme Court of Justice is the appropriate authority at another subsequent stage, and we will deal with this later on.

Deadline for filing the objection.

A landowner whose land has been trespassed upon must file his objection with this committee no more than 30 days after the date when he is notified of this act of trespassing.

Notification of the act of trespassing.

When the authorities of the military government decide to confiscate land, to appropriate land, to consider it the property of the state, or to consider it

to be absentee property, they usually notify the owners of such land themselves, or else they notify the mukhtar of the village within the boundaries of which the land is located--and the village mukhtar is entrusted with the task of notifying the landowners--or else the military authorities begin disposing of the land by fencing it off, cultivating it, building roads on it, or in some other way without notifying the landowners of their decision.

#### Using a lawyer.

It is advisable to utilize the services of a lawyer when submitting the objection to the Objections Committee since submitting such an objection involves many complicated requirements. Nevertheless, if you decide to utilize the services of a lawyer, there are still some details which you must know and which will aid you when preparing the objection and submitting it to the Objections Committee. They are the following:

#### Some of the Documents Which Must Be Prepared Before Submitting the Objection

1. The registry deed (kushan). If the land has been registered in the Land Registration Office--that is, if the registered deed is in this office--and if you are not in possession of this document, then you must go to the office where this land is registered and obtain a copy of the deed--in the form of extracts from the land registry. Then you must prepare a minimum of four copies of the land registry extracts.

2. Public Finance (Tax) Office records. If the land is not registered in the Tabu [Land Registration Office], then it is probably registered in the Public Finance Office. If the Public Finance (Tax) documents are not in your possession, then you must immediately go to the Public Finance Office where this land is registered in order to obtain the tax documents dealing with the land. Then you must obtain a minimum of four copies of these documents.

3. Land survey maps.

You must go see a licensed surveyor and ask him to prepare survey maps of these land areas. The maps must show the names of the neighboring landowners, the boundaries of the land plots, and the boundaries and figures registered in the Land Registration Office, Public Finance Office, or Land Survey Office. In case the Land Survey Office in Ramallah has survey maps of these land areas, then you yourself can obtain certified copies of these survey maps from the above-mentioned office. In such a case, it is not necessary to go see a licensed land surveyor.

4. All documents proving your right of disposal of the disputed land.

If the land has been registered as a result of settlement procedures and if the settlement was a final one--that is, if the list of titles was [officially] published--and if the deadline for filing an objection has already passed, then it is not necessary for you to prove your right of disposal of this land. It is sufficient for the land to be registered in your name after the adjustment procedures. But if the settlement procedures concerning the land

have not been completed or if the title listing is not yet in final form--as is the case with the Baytuniya lands, for example--then the landowner must prove his right of disposal of these plots of land. In order to do so, he must collect and prepare the documents which prove this right of disposal such as leases or temporary sharecropping contracts, if they exist, or any other document which can be utilized to prove the landowner's right of disposal of the land and consequently his ownership of it. In this case also the landowner must obtain four copies of each of these documents. If any of these documents have been recorded in a language other than Arabic or Hebrew, then they must be accompanied by a translation into Arabic or Hebrew.

#### The Bill of Objection

1. The bill of objection must be written in either Arabic or Hebrew.
2. These papers must be typed.
3. It is preferred that these papers be written in the form of paragraphs which include all of the following information:

A. The full name of the objector, or full names of all of the objectors if the land trespassed upon is owned by several persons jointly--and the amount of the land owned by each person should be indicated; the name of the town or village where each of the owners lives; and the address at which each of the owners can be reached by mail.

We suggest writing the first paragraph according to the sample given below:

#### "The Objectors

"1. 'Ali Muhammad Husayn, of Baytuniya, owns one of the two portions of the disputed land. Address: the Baytuniya Post Office.

"2. Sa'id Muhammad Hasan, of Baytuniya, owns one of the two portions of the disputed land. Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Street, near \_\_\_\_\_, Baytuniya."

b. Specification of the decision objected to. It should be mentioned whether or not the decision [to trespass on the land] was a decision to appropriate the land, confiscate the land, declare the land the property of the government or state, or declare the land to be absentee property. One should also mention the date that the objectors first received notice or notification of this decision.

We suggest writing the second paragraph according to the sample given below:

#### "The Decision Objected To

"The decision to appropriate Land Plot Number 918 from Basin Number 28 of the lands of Baytuniya, issued on /day/month/1982, and concerning which the objector was informed on /day/month/1982."

C. The reasons which the objector refers to in his objection.

The objector here should mention the fact that he owns the land which has been trespassed upon, should state the number of the plot of land and the number of the basin which includes the land, should mention the name of this basin, if there is one, and should mention the name of the town within whose boundaries this land is located. The objector should also state how he came to own the land, that is, whether he for example purchased the land through (kushan tabu) [the Land Registration Office], inherited the land, or had the right of disposal of the land for a long period of time.

D. In a separate paragraph the objector should mention the details of the land violation which occurred. He should state how it occurred, how he was informed of this, and who informed him.

E. He should request that the Objections Committee issue its recommendations to abrogate the decision which he is objecting to, to prohibit the trespassers from opposing his rights to the land, and to issue a decision to put a stop to the building of structures on the land or allowing [the trespassers] the right to dispose of the land until the dispute has been settled--if any structures have been built on the land or if the land has been disposed of in any way by the trespassers.

F. One should mention the names of the witnesses who will be called to give testimony concerning the objector's ownership of this land.

G. Finally, one should mention the date that this objection has been written, and each person whose name is mentioned in the first paragraph should sign the objection papers--if the objection is not submitted by an authorized representative of the landowners. The person submitting the objection must sign it, and it must be stated whether or not he is submitting the objection papers in his capacity as authorized representative of the landowners, and the objection papers must also be accompanied by a copy of the document entitling him to be the representative.

The Following Documents Must Accompany Each of the Four Copies of the Objection Papers:

1. The information recorded in the form accompanying Appendix 1. The form should be typed, and there should be four copies of it.
2. The documents which you previously prepared--and we mention them again in order to remind you about them: (A) the registration document; (b) the Public Finance Office records; (c) the land survey maps; and (D) other documents proving your right of disposal of the land.
3. If the objector wishes to bring in one or more persons as expert witnesses such as an engineer, land surveyor, appraisal committee member, or other such person to give testimony in order to confirm facts concerning the land, the fact that the owner does own the land, or to prove any other details concerning the land, then the expert witness must fill out the accompanying

form in Appendix 2. It is advisable that this form be typed, that there be four copies of this form, that the expert witness sign it, and that it accompany the objection papers.

Reminder: Each copy of the objection papers should be accompanied by copies of all of the above-mentioned documents. The objector should keep the originals of all of the documents which he submits. Only copies of them should be submitted along with the objection papers.

#### Submitting the Objection

Three copies of the objection papers, along with all of the previously mentioned accompanying documents, should be submitted to the Secretariat of the Protests Committee whose headquarters, as we have already mentioned, is in the Secretariat of the Military Court at Ramallah, and these papers must be submitted within no more than 30 days after the date that the objector is notified on the decision concerning his land. The owner of the land should keep a copy of all of the documents accompanying the [objection papers] after the Secretariat of the Protests Committee stamps them in order to show the date that these papers have been submitted. The landowner should keep this copy as proof that the objection was submitted and proof of the date that it was submitted.

The military government is supposed to respond to this objection within a period of no more than 30 days, and this response is sent by the military court to the address of the objector which is stated in the objection papers. This response is generally written in Hebrew, therefore the objector must endeavor to immediately have it translated into Arabic in order that he be familiar with the claims of the military government concerning his land.

#### Date for Hearing the Case Concerning the Objection

The [Objections] Committee sets the date for hearing the case concerning the objection within a period of no more than 1 month after the date that the objection is submitted to the secretariat of this committee at its headquarters mentioned above. The committee sends notification of this date to the objector and informs him where and when the case will be heard. The case is then heard at the dates set at the end of each session until the entire dispute is settled.

#### How the Case Concerning the Objection Is Heard

1. This committee's proceedings are held in Hebrew. The objector has the right to have all of the proceedings translated into Arabic.
2. The first session is devoted to enumerating the points of dispute which exist between the objector and the military government. This session establishes whether or not the military government is building structures on this land or is utilizing the land in any other way. During this first session the objector can demand that the committee issue an emergency decision putting a stop to all building on the land or prohibiting any other

use of the land until the dispute is settled. This first session also determines the dates for submitting statements signed under oath--which we shall mention below.

3. In subsequent sessions each party submits all of his data in order to establish his claim in the dispute and submits all of the relevant documents and brings in his witnesses. The witnesses must render their testimony in the form of statements signed under oath. The statements signed under oath are documents which contain all of the information which a given witness wishes to give as testimony to the committee, and he signs this testimony of his, thereby certifying that the testimony is correct. The statements are in the following form:

#### Statement Signed Under Oath

"I, the undersigned, (full name of the witness), after being warned that I must give true testimony and that giving false testimony means that I will be subject to being punished by law, state the following:" (This is then followed by the paragraphs of information which the witness wishes to give as testimony.)

These statements are signed in the presence of a lawyer, notary public, or justice of the peace who also signs the statements and witnesses the fact that these documents have been signed in his presence. The first session sets the dates for submitting these statements, and at this time each party agrees to sign these statements and documents on a given date. Usually these statements are sufficient and it is not necessary to call in the witnesses to give their testimony. However, any party in the dispute has the right to demand that the committee call in the other party's witnesses who have submitted statements signed under oath in order to have them give their testimony in the presence of the committee and in order that the testimony be examined. The objector has the right to demand that the committee call in the military government's witnesses for such an examination, and the lawyer representing the military government also has the right to demand that the objector's witnesses be called in to have their testimony examined. If any witness is brought in before the committee, both parties in the dispute have the right to object to the witness's testimony. That is, both the objector and the lawyer representing the military government have this right whether the witness is the objector's witness or the military government's witness.

However, it is not required to bring in each witness who has submitted a statement under oath to participate in such discussions and debates in the presence of the committee. It is sufficient to have his signed statement and it is not necessary to bring him before the committee to have his testimony examined unless one of the two parties in the dispute demands this and the committee itself calls him in by means of sending him notification to appear before the committee.

Usually the military government submits its data, whether in the form of documents or statements, in Hebrew. The owner of the land must then endeavor to have the documents translated into Arabic if he does not know Hebrew.

4. After this, each party in the dispute sums up his case and the objector demands that the committee issue recommendations in his favor--that is, the recommendation that the authorities be prohibited from opposing his ownership of this land or some other recommendation which he feels is appropriate according to the circumstances of the case. Then the lawyer representing the military government also sums up his case.

#### Decision by the Committee

The committee does not issue a decision. What it issues is a recommendation which is then sent up to the official responsible for taking action concerning the case. This official, in turn, issues his decision either supporting or rejecting the committee's recommendation.

#### Appealing the Recommendations of the Committee

No one can appeal the recommendations of the committee. However, if the official responsible has issued a decision, this decision constitutes an administrative decision which can be contested in the Israeli Supreme Court of Justice. If the official responsible has issued a decision and this decision violates the interests of the objector, then the objector has the right to contest it in the Israeli Supreme Court of Justice. This is the only stage at which the Israeli Supreme Court of Justice agrees to hear the case concerning such a dispute. The Israeli Supreme Court of Justice never hears such a case unless the Objections Committee has already dealt with the case and issued its recommendations concerning it and the official responsible has issued his decision either rejecting or supporting these recommendations.

9468

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## STEPS TAKEN TO ESTABLISH NEW KIBBUTZ SETTLEMENTS

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Jun 83 p 8

[Article: "Twelve New Kibbutz Nuclei Announced by Hashomer Hatza'ir"]

[Text] "As opposed to the crazy rush of Likud settlements, you people demonstrate the true pioneer spirit when you settle on a Shomer Hatza'ir kibbutz"--said Me'ir Braun Saturday evening at the celebration on Palmachim Beach where 12 new Shomer Hatza'ir settlements were announced. Braun is the coordinator of the settlement division of the National Kibbutz Movement.

Around 800 movement members participated in the celebration, leaders of Hashomer Hatza'ir and the National Kibbutz Movement, some of whom had formed six nuclei for new settlements which will be extensions of existing kibbutzim. Six will establish new kibbutzim in the Galilee and 'Arava.

The session opened with a festive torch-lit parade. Half of the nuclei will be part of existing kibbutzim, and half will establish new kibbutzim in the Galilee, Golan and 'Arava.

### The 84th Kibbutz

Saturday evening, the establishment of the National Kibbutz Movement's 84th kibbutz was announced. Slated to be called Shomriyya, in honor of the 7th Shomriyya Corps which this summer will celebrate its 70th anniversary (and that of the Shomer Hatza'ir), it will be built near Kibbutz Lahav in the Negev.

The goals of the nuclei are: new kibbutzim--Tziv'on, Harish, Elipaz, Shomriyya and Pelakh; extensions of existing kibbutzim--Hefar Menahem, Sede-Yo'av, Horshim, Gashur, Adamit and Kerem Shalom.

The celebration opened with a special declaration from the upper echelon leadership, read by Hana Tal of the movement's nucleus division. The declaration stated: "The formation of a kibbutz is not easy, and the kibbutz lifestyle demands a great deal of dedication and struggle. This year, the movement is celebrating 70 years of hard struggle, the results of which are inscribed on the map of Israel from the Golan Heights to Elipaz in Uva."

The movement's organizer, Elish'a Shapira, blessed the pioneers saying: "You have chosen the path that you shall take. You are an important link in the Shomer Hatza'ir chain."

#### Increasing Number of Nuclei

In the name of the National Kibbutz Movement, Me'ir Braun (Gan Shemu'el) praised the National Kibbutz Movement which has stood behind new breakthroughs, rejuvenation and growth of training areas for Hashomer Hatza'ir over the past few years, and has been partially responsible for the increasing number of nuclei.

This year, among the new pioneer groups was one with six trainees, from the new Shomer Hatza'ir "nest" in the Jessie Kohen area, which has joined the inner circle of movement settlers.

The celebration and meeting were prepared by trainees from Rishon Leziyyon, Rehovot and Ma'ale Habasor, organized by Yosi Atzili (Nir Oz), of the Shomer Hatza'ir nucleus division. Shlomi Shaged, secretary of the movement led the celebration.

9811

CSO: 4423/151

## ALFE MENASHE LAND OWNERSHIP REMAINS UNCLEAR

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Land ownership in Samaria where the new town of Alfe Menashe is being built is not clear--a HA'ARETZ reporter was told. The settlers will not be able to register the apartments in their names through the title office and complications are anticipated in negotiations with Jordan which may include land settlements. The civil administration in Judaea and Samaria claims that the map drawn on May 19, 1982, signed by Menahem Milson (who was then head of the administration), shows that the land is his. But yesterday, in a meeting with the heads of the Tzavta firm in Tel Aviv, no document could be found to corroborate that claim. It is not clear if the administration bought that land or expropriated it, and it appears that the land is not registered in his name at the Samaria title office. Despite this, the regional administrator announced that he was leasing the land to the settlers for 49 years, without any ownership documents. It is not clear whether the lease is being drawn under Israeli or Jordanian law. The Tzavta firm in which eight of Israel's largest contractors are partners, among them Druger and Baronowitz, is building 450 cottages in the area as a first step, and is acting as an intermediary in the land deal between the civil administration and the residents. The town of Alfe Menashe was built under the auspices of and with encouragement from the ministries of defense and construction. Tzavta was obviously given preferential treatment and some of the families are Herut members or closely associated with the Herut movement. The firm acquired the land without a public tender and was even awarded the status of a settlement firm by the Ministry of Construction, which allows for various benefits. The ministry of defense, under Sharon, helped Tzavta establish itself in the area. Ministerial staff members passed out questionnaires and informative material to thousands of workers in the Defense Ministry and the army, to sign them up for the project. Despite everything, only 280 cottages have been sold thus far out of 450 which are being built, and are in the finishing stages. Only 140 people from the Defense System bought cottages in the region.

9811

CSO: 4423/151

COMMITTEE REFUSES TO NAME SETTLEMENT AFTER 'ALIZA BEGIN

Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew No 20 10 Jun 83 p 10

[Article: "The Naming Committee Refused to Allow a Settlement in Judaea and Samaria to be Named after 'Aliza Begin"]

[Text] The bureaucracy of settling Judaea and Samaria has reached the point of assigning names to new settlements. The government naming committee summarily refused one group's request--from the settlement of Yo'azar--to immortalize the name of the Prime Minister's wife, 'Aliza Begin, who passed away around half a year ago.

Yo'azar is a developing settlement, in the heart of an area with a rugged landscape, not far from the green line, from where on a clear day one can see from the chimney tops of Hadera to the roofs of Ashdod. The leader of the settlement, who likes to hear himself talk, is Amnon Hirsh. The settlement was established by Betar pioneers from the Herut movement.

"The name Yo'azar was forced on us," Hirsh declares. He claims that the name Yo'azar may give the settlement an unjust image, because the settlement is secular in every way (while the name has religious connotations). He and his friends did not know who the person named Yo'azar was, a person who suddenly became part of their world, at least in name. After lengthy research, they found out that Yo'azar was one of David's soldiers. The name also appears in a later period as Yo'azar Ben-Baytus, one of the priests in the first century AD.

Hirsh and his friends did not find it fitting to honor either of the two men named Yo'azar. They wanted another name, a name that had more meaning for them. And they chose "Ali-Zahav," a name that could stand on its own and also honor the Prime Minister's wife (Ali-Zahav, in Hebrew is a configuration of the spelling of Aliza B., "B" for Begin). They even indirectly received permission from the Prime Minister to use the name, after they raised the issue at a meeting with his son, Dr Binyamin-Ze'ev Begin.

But the governmental naming committee, they claim, was like a brick wall. "They told us that they were opposed to the choice," says Hirsh, a former lieutenant colonel in the army who assumed full responsibility for the task of establishing the settlement. He doubts the veracity of the official reasons given by the naming committee. Close to Yo'azar is the settlement of Betaria, named after Arie Ben-Eli'ezer, who was among the leaders of the Herut movement and deputy chairman of the Knesset. The settlement of Bet-Abba is named after author Abba Ahime'ir, also closely related to the ruling party.

9811

CSO: 4423/151

## BRIEFS

**HOUSING UNITS IN TERRITORIES**--The scope of construction work at the Judaea, Samaria and Gaza Strip settlements now stands at approximately 8,000 housing units which are being built in most of the Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria. This will make it possible to absorb hundreds of additional families in the foreseeable future. Meanwhile, plans are being completed to complete the first state of populating the town of 'Immanu'el. Some 800 families are planning to move there in the next few weeks, and at the second stage another 500 families will join them. Hundreds of other apartments will be populated in the town of Efrat in the Gush 'Ezyon area in the next 2 months. Similar populating campaigns will be held in Ma'ale Adummim, Ma'ale Efrayyim, Ari'el, Giv'at Ze'ev and other places. The people wishing to settle in Judaea and Samaria have been trying to speed up the process, primarily so that their children can go to school next year in the local education institutions. The HATZOFÉ correspondent notes that the number of Jews in Judaea and Samaria currently stands at 30,000 people, and that after the new populating campaigns it will stand at 40,000. [Hayim Fikarsh] [Excerpts] [TA241120 Tel Aviv HATZOFÉ in Hebrew 24 Jul 83 p 4]

**IDF REDEPLOYMENT COST**--The IDF's redeployment in Lebanon will cost about 2 billion shekels according to estimates by security elements. It will be possible to estimate precisely the cost in the coming days after the final details of planning the new deployment line are completed. Construction and fortifications along the al-'Awwali River will start within 10 days. Engineers and constructors yesterday toured the new line of deployment. They are going to participate in the construction and fortifications works but most of these works will be carried out by the IDF. Among other things the new deployment line will include positions, dirt roads and access roads to the points where the positions will be located. The IDF has recently begun breaking roads to a number of points along the al-'Awwali line. In addition the work of repairing the Marj 'Uyun-al-Nabatiyah road is being completed. The IDF will shortly begin repairing the road leading from al-Nabatiyah to Jazzin and extending along the al-'Awwali River to Sidon. At the same time the IDF is busy with preparations for another winter in Lebanon. The preparations include repairing existing structures and laying water and sewage lines in the bases where the IDF soldiers are staying. [Yosef Walter] [Text] [TA291130 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jul 83 p 1]

NEW HEBRON BUS STATION--This morning a new central bus station was put into operation at the Makhpelah Cave in Hebron, but only some of the town's bus drivers have moved to it. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the previous station is still closed and being held by the army. Many drivers are parking their buses on the roads in the region of the old station, and the police are writing tickets concerning them. Our correspondent says that the administration and police are putting pressure on the drivers to move to the new site. [Text] [TA011113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Aug 83]

ORDER ON LAND AFFAIRS--A new order signed by commander of the Central Command Ori Or takes away the authority of the West Bank local courts pertaining to land affairs. According to the order a committee will be established that will have the exclusive authority to discuss any affair pertaining to any land about which a request for registration has been tabled, while the court "will not discuss any opposition to the request for registration or any other affair pertaining to the land about which a request for registration was tabled. The court will not be authorized to give interim orders or orders and decisions pertaining to them as well." As far as it is known the members of the authorized committee would be an Arab Justice of Peace and two administration representatives, one of them a representative of the land tax headquarters and the other a representative of the land headquarters. [Tzvi Bar'el] [Text] [TA281123 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Jul 83 p 1]

JORDAN VALLEY-JERUSALEM POWER LINE--A high voltage line has been completed, linking the Jordan Rift Valley and Jerusalem. Work first began on this line in early 1982, and it was inaugurated yesterday in the presence of Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, representatives from the electric company and delegates from the regional settlements. The new line stretches 34 km and is expected to supply all the electricity demands until the end of the present decade. [Ari'ela Re'uveni] [Text] [TA271025 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Jul 83 p 6]

INSTRUCTORS TO AFRICA--Israeli instructors will depart for various African countries next month, including to countries that do not have diplomatic ties with Israel. They will organize specialized courses there for administering trade unions and communal associations. The trainers will leave on behalf of the Institute for Ties With Asia and Africa, at the request of the governments of those countries. Yesterday, at a reception in "Bet Asia," in Tel Aviv, to mark the graduation of the 54th class of labor leaders from developing countries, the chairman of the Friendship Association With Asia and Africa, Dr Shlomo Mori'el, said that students from Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya and India participated in this course. Ever since these courses were first initiated in 1958, more than 12,000 students have enrolled in them from developing countries. [Eli'ezer Strauch] [Text] [TA271147 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Jul 83 p 6]

NEW CIVILIAN GALIL RIFLE--A new type of the "Galil" rifle, intended for the civilian market but not for armed forces, has been developed by the military industries and is now being marketed in foreign countries. This was reported by the weekly BAMAHA. The new Galil is 7.62 mm in caliber and is semi-automatic. This new type was developed because many countries impose restrictions on their nationals when it comes to purchasing automatic arms. Now the Galil will compete in the world civilian arms market, and will have the prestige and reputation its military version has won in use by IDF troops. [Text] [TA271149 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Jul 83 p 6]

MADRID-LOD FLIGHTS--The Spanish Air Line Iberia today inaugurated direct flights from Madrid to Lod with 168 passengers on board. Iberia will fly twice a week from Madrid to Lod and back. El Al will also fly twice a week. The heads of the Spanish Air Line expect that following the route's inauguration, about 70,000 Israelis will go to Spain every year. [Text] [TA281231 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 27 Jul 83 TA]

IMPROVED KFIR--Yesterday, the air force was given the first improved C-7 Kfir planes made by Israel Aircraft Industries. The C-7 Kfir is equipped with the most modern avionics system made by Elbit, which includes computers for navigation and elevation of the varied weapons carried by the aircraft through its high position "on the forward window." [as published] It is also equipped with an improved engine, its takeoff weight has been increased, and it can have an aerial refueling installation fitted. [Mikha'el Garti] [Excerpts] [TA010851 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Aug 83 p 1]

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO LEBANON--Agrexco's agricultural exports to Lebanon over the last 9 months totaled about \$6 million, and in May alone it reached more than \$650,000. Israel exports a long list of agricultural products to Lebanon, with the agreement that none of this will be produced that could damage Lebanese farmers. The Lebanese purchase mainly vegetables, fruit and fish which they lack, as well as quantities of flowers and decorative plants. Because of the development of trade with Lebanon, the Tel Aviv Bureau of Commerce has decided to establish a liaison office with Lebanon. This office will be situated near the Good Fence, and it will exhibit a series of products that can be purchased in Israel for Lebanese buyers. [Avraham Dishon] [Text] [TA001034 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Aug 83 p 6]

JDL LEADER'S SABOTAGE COURSE--Yosi Dayan, general manager of the Jewish Defense League and right hand man to Rabbi Me'ir Kahana, was sent to an IDF training camp for instruction in new guerilla tactics. It became known to a HA'ARETZ reporter that in the context of his reserve duty, Dayan was now in the throes of an advanced guerilla course. Yosi Dayan

has long history of encounters with Arabs on the West Bank. He was arrested several times as a suspect in incidents with Arab residents in Hebron. Dayan resides in Qiryat Arba' and was involved in several illegal activities with the JDL. In a television interview in Holland, he praised the offensive against Arab leaders on the West Bank and warned them that if they didn't leave Israel, "Something would happen to them" in 1981. He and Rabbi Kahana were questioned by the police following a search of League offices. Dayan was arrested in 1979 as a suspect in a shooting which took place in Halhul. Shortly thereafter, he was arrested for incitement on the Tel Aviv University campus and in the same year, the regional commander issued an order for his arrest, at Begin's request, because Dayan had disobeyed a previous order prohibiting his entry into Hebron. He got off on probation. Dayan was also arrested as a suspect in terrorist attacks on dozens of cars in Halhul and justified his actions as retribution for attacks on Jews. On another occasion, Dayan expressed support for the terrorist acts against Arab mayors in the central square of Hebron. [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Jun 83 p 1] 9811

CS0: 4423/151

## KUWAITI ECONOMY, PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE SURVEYED

### Country's Financial Position Solid

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WA AL-A'MAL in Arabic No 49, Jun 83 pp 68-69

[Text] The economic report focused specifically on the following topics: the possibilities for this year, the prime indicators, the building and real estate sector, the country's finances, and Kuwait's foreign investments.

#### A. 1983's Opportunities

Despite the fact that the state's budget for fiscal year 82/83 shows a deficit, this does not call, in the opinion of the study, for worry, for the following reasons:

First: Administrative expenditures, which are comprised of salaries, wages and other expenses, stayed at the same level as during the last financial year, meaning that a decrease of 8-10 percent in real terms happened, if we take into consideration the current rate of inflation.

Second: The observed deficit is more an accounting deficit than a real one. It is rare for the government to be able to spend all the sums noted in the budget, due to administrative constraints and the presence of bottlenecks in some of the markets for production inputs, especially with regard to administration and labor.

Third: Despite cutbacks in or the cancellation of many projects, and the postponement of the completion of some others, there are numerous projects still being implemented because they are vital. Their execution takes many years, and so cannot be stopped before they are completed.

#### B. The Prime Indicators

As for the effects of the al-Manakh market crisis on the economic situation, the study confirms that the measures taken by the government to solve the consequences of the crisis, including the studied purchasing of some shares on the official stock market at encouraging prices, which exceeded 500 million dinars, in addition to the 2 million Kuwaiti dinars of compensation given to some of those who were hurt by the stock campaign, on the condition that payment be in cash or via bonds of various maturities, were enough to stop

the decline in the prices of shares and feed liquidity into the financial markets, thereby stabilizing interest rates at lower levels. The monetary authorities found a chance to set up a constant and effective watch on various forms of financial exchange, especially those that stipulate that a list be issued with the names of the companies on it whose shares can be traded publicly, the purpose of this supervision being to avoid a similar speculative run.

The study submitted some prime indicators for the Kuwaiti economy, which dealt especially with income, national output, the yearly rate of growth, personal income, the price level and employment for the period 1978 to 1981. The indicators show a fall in the rate of economic growth, due to the decrease in the returns from oil, as well as a decrease in the current rate of inflation, due to a fall in the average level of private and public spending.

Three basic factors influence the building sector. The first is the effect of the increase in the number of inhabitants on the government's projects in the housing sector, which are handled by the "Public Housing Authority," through which the government tries to provide dwellings for those with low and medium-level incomes. The second factor is Kuwait's preference for high-technology projects which employ a high percentage of advanced machinery as compared with the human labor force, not to mention the accompanying projects to maintain the extant installations. All these projects demand a continuing effort to build maintenance workshops. The third factor is that Kuwait has maintained a rate of expenditure on development projects of 500 million dinars yearly during the last 5 years. It is expected that spending will reach about 813 million dinars by the end of the current 1982/83 fiscal year. Therefore, in the long run it is not expected that the number of building permits or the number of commercial, industrial and residential building sites will decrease, although the second half of 1982 was characterized by a decided decrease in the level of activity and in real estate prices due to the "al-Manakh market" crisis.

#### Schedule #1

#### Basic Indicators for the Kuwaiti Economy in Current Prices (millions of dinars)

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total Local Production	4265	6743	7451	6764
Net Income From Abroad	734	920	1612	2228
Total Production	4999	7663	9063	9052
Ave per capital production (dinars)	4131	5950	6610	6183
Ave per capita income (dinars)	4003	5809	6450	6025

### C. The State's Financial Situation

Despite the low level of returns from petroleum, the state's financial situation is still solid. Income from Kuwaiti investments abroad has come to just about equal the country's income from the production of petroleum. This is a great achievement. Another healthy development is the decrease in administrative costs, not to mention the increase in spending on investment which expands productive capacity and provides Kuwait with its basic infrastructure. When the demand for oil begins to rise in the world energy markets, after the economies of the industrial countries revive and oil prices rise again, Kuwait will have passed through the period of the oil glut without negative effects.

### D. Kuwait's Foreign Investments

Kuwait is considered to be the most experienced of the Arab oil producing states in the area of foreign investments. It is well known that the budget surplus goes into the "General Reserve Fund," which is made up of Kuwait's surplus income. However, beginning in the mid-1970's when Kuwait's oil income rose, the government set up the "Reserve Fund for Future Generations." That was in 1976. Half of the surplus which had accumulated in the General Reserve Fund was transferred to the new fund. The decree also set aside two sources from which the fund would be fed. The first consisted of 10 percent of yearly oil income, to be subtracted before any portion of the general income was spent and turned over to the fund. The second was the return from investments made with money taken out of the fund and invested in various kinds of assets.

A tripartite committee consisting of the ministers of finance and oil and the governor of the Central Bank administer Kuwait's foreign investments, by drawing up investment policy strategy. At the end of 1981/82, net Kuwaiti investments abroad had reached \$70 billion, while net income from them had reached \$7.6 billion. This figure represents only net income, and does not include any net increase in the value of the assets themselves as a result of the increase of their market value.

The investment committee oversees the policy of diversifying risks in the investment operation by diversification of investment instruments and maturities, as well as the geographical distribution of assets. Originally, emphasis was placed on financial assets, that is, those assets having a fixed financial value and reaching maturity within a certain period of time, such as bank deposits and treasury bills, as well as debt instruments issued by giant corporations. Thereafter, the investment policy began to turn toward real assets, such as purchases of real estate and stocks, especially the purchase of some oil companies in the fields of refining, marketing and transport. The goal was to arrive at an integrated Kuwaiti oil industry which could start by producing crude oil in Kuwait and end up by refining and producing petroleum distillants and products, which would also be delivered to the consumer. Kuwait's investments have been spread among 45 countries, 14 of them industrial, 17 Arab, and 13 in the developing country class in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Despite the low level of oil income, Kuwait's policy in the area of foreign investments aims at maintaining a ratio of 3.5 to 1 between the book value of these investments and Kuwait's total domestic output. This is an achievement designed to guard the interests of the coming generations of the sons of Kuwait.

#### Schedule #4

#### The Financial Situation of the State of Kuwait, Including Investment Income (Millions of Kuwaiti dinars)

Income source	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Oil	4434	2724	2840
Investment income	1744	2150	---
Other sources of Income	225	234	366
Total	6403	5198	3206

#### Expenditures

Current expenditures	1746	1863	1865
Investment expenditures	492	595	813
Land Purchases (possession)	392	448	786
Total	2630	2906	3464

Actual Surplus or Deficit	+3773	+2202	-258
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#### Schedule #2

#### General Price Indicator 1981 1982

Living Expenditures Indicators	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)
Base year 1978 = 100	120.1	122.7	123.2	125.6	127.9	132.2
Total Prices Indicator						
Base Year 1972 = 100	204.1	209.5	207.5	208.3	204.9	207.1

#### Modest Kuwaiti Budget Deficit

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WA AL-A'MAL in Arabic No 49, Jun 83 p 70

[Text] The Kuwaiti budget for fiscal year 1983/1984 has given priority to confronting domestic economic contraction. A moderate increase was noticed in government spending, which is expected to rise more quickly than under the budgets of the last 2 fiscal years.

The spending level in the new budget will lead to a nominal deficit of 850.7 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$2,917 million), or three times the deficit racked up in the 1982/83 budget. Approximately one third of the deficit is due to sums transferred to the "Fund for Future Generations," since Kuwaiti law states that at least 10 percent of the state's returns be transferred to this fund. As for the rest of the deficit, it can be covered with investment returns which are not usually in the clauses of the budget.

It is rare for Kuwaiti budgets to turn out in accordance with the basic plan, since the larger part of budget income depends on the state's revenues from oil. These returns are influenced by price fluctuations in the world market. Therefore, it is customary that not all appropriations noted in the budget be spent.

For example, 56 percent of the revenues estimated in the 1981/82 budget were collected, while 70 percent of the works appropriations were spent, producing a deficit of 243 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$833 million), or less than 17 percent of the deficit originally estimated in the budget.

The 1983/84 budget saw a total appropriation for general expenditures of 3,554 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$12.188 billion), or more than 12.2 percent of the amount appropriated in the 1982/83 budget. This amounts to palpable support for the Kuwaiti economy, since the percent of this increase was 5.3 percent and 2.8 percent in the two previous budgets.

It is also expected that the government's administrative expenditures will rise, a development which indirectly reflects the reports which speak of proven their economic worth. Customs fees are being collected by banks, while private companies are cleaning the streets and collecting garbage.

The Kuwaiti economy has suffered a lot from the effects of the collapse of the al-Manakh market, which exhausted liquidity and created a climate of uncertainty in the commercial and financial markets. The Gulf War has increased the complexity of this situation, especially as a result of the decrease in Iraqi demand, both for local products and goods imported via Kuwait.

It is expected that there will be a lot of talk about the deficit in Kuwait's budget on the occasion of its ratification in June. It remains, however, in comparison with the other budgets, a modest deficit.

Budgets, 1981 to 1984 (millions of Kuwaiti dinars)

<u>General Expenditures</u>	<u>1983/84</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1982/83</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1981/82</u>
Wages and salaries	3554.00	12.2	3168.00	5.3	3007.7
Other current expenditures	729.00	15.7	630.0	6.6	591.0
Transportation & Infrastructure	550.00	37.5	400.0	67.9	268.0
Development programs	45.0	-10.0	50.0	---	---
Acquisitions	740.0	22.7	603.0	5.8	570.0
Transfers	150.0	0.0	150.0	-50.0	300.0
Reserve for future generations	1340.0	0.4	1335.0	4.4	1278.7
Increase in capital of Kuwaiti					
Fund for Arab Economic Development	303.7	---	320.6	---	1500.0
General reserve	30.0	---	30.0	---	75.0
Total	---	---	---	---	696.3
Revenue:	3887.7	10.5	3518.6	-33.3	5279.0
Oil	Not noted	---	2967.0	-41.8	5096.7
Various	Not noted	---	239.0	31.1	182.3
Total	3037.0	-6.3	3206.0	-39.3	5279.0
Deficit	850.7	---	312.6	---	---

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CSO: 4404/453

## PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

### PLO'S USSR STATEMENT ON SYRIAN POSITION DISCUSSED

JN180701 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1556 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] The PLO offices in the Soviet Union and in the Mongolian People's Republic have distributed the following statement in response to a statement issued by the Syrian Embassy in Moscow:

The Syrian Government has recently launched a false propaganda campaign stating that the PLO accepts the Reagan initiative. This move by the Syrian Government aims at concealing its commitment to the U.S. Government to eliminate the armed Palestinian presence in the al-Biqa' in return for giving a fundamental role to Syria in the region and for dealing with the ruling Syrian regime.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent visit to Syria coincided with Syria's fulfillment of its promises concerning the al-Biqa'. Shultz' statements and the formation of U.S.-Syrian working committees have revealed that fact. Moreover, the PNC announced in Algiers its rejection of the Reagan initiative. The Syrian Embassy statement says that our forces withdrew from southern Lebanon. The confessions of the Zionist enemy itself have refuted these allegations during the bitter battles, which our heroes had waged in Qal'at al-Shaqif [Beaufort Castle], in al-'Ayshiyah, in Tyre, in Sidon, in 'Ayn al-Hulwah, in al-Nabatiyah, in al-Rashidiyah, in al-Damur, and in Beirut. Everyone, including the Syrian regime, knows how our fighters defended Qal'at al-Shaqif and how the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp battle continued for 23 days and the enemy could not enter without destroying it.

Can the Syrian Embassy tell us how Syria withdrew from Jazzin, a fortified position, without a battle? Can the Syrian Embassy explain the Syrian authority's decision to withdraw from the south, from al-'Ayshiyah, from Jazzin, and from the al-Shuf and al-Jabal areas? Immediately after the war, President al-Asad announced before the Arab leaders at the second Fes conference that he had been told the attack would not cover more than 45 km and would not harm the Syrian forces. He also told some Palestinian revolution leaders the same.

Everyone knows that the recent war in the al-Biqa' is a result of the warning that Israel gave to the PLO and to the Palestinian civilians for their escalation of military operations behind the enemy lines. The blows being dealt by

Syria to the revolution's bases in the al-Biqa' and in Lebanon aim at completing what Israel itself had failed to do in Beirut. The Syrian military operations against the revolution's bases were meant to end the escalating military operations against the Zionist enemy and enable Israel to carry out the partial withdrawal process worked out with Shultz. The Syrian regime will also withdraw after it accomplishes its task against the Palestinian revolution.

Does the Syrian Embassy staff know how the Palestinian fighters' depots in Damascus were looted? Does the Syrian Embassy staff in Moscow know that the Syrian authorities confiscated great quantities of weapons and ammunitions from the Palestinian revolution including donations from the Arab brothers, from our friends, and from the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union? How can they deprive the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters of their weapons especially after the heroic war, which the Palestinian and Lebanese revolutionaries waged in Beirut and in the south. The current practices have disclosed the dimensions of the decision to confiscate those weapons. Such a move aims at disarming the revolutionary forces in the face of the Zionist enemy and of the Syrian and Libyan military attacks. The words, which the Syrian Embassy has used about Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] do not deserve a reply. Abu 'Ammar waged all the battles of the Palestinian revolution along with all our revolutionaries in defense of the people and for the sake of our Arab nation. We will not descend to the low level of the Syrian Embassy in Moscow. Our Palestinian masses inside and outside the occupied land have expressed their support for the PLO and its leadership under Abu 'Ammar. At the same time, our Arab nation is defending the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's revolution.

CSO: 4400/445

PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

AL-DUSTUR INTERVIEWS FATAH'S KHALIL AL-WAZIR

JN111042 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Jul 83 p 19

["Text" of interview with Abu Jihad [Khalid al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution, with AL-DUSTUR in al-Biddawi camp near Tripoli--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] According to your point of view, what does Syria want from the Fatah Movement?

[Answer] Unfortunately, despite the fact we have had relations since 1965, this is the question to which we have no answer. We do not know what Syria wants from the Fatah Movement and we do not know what it wants from the Palestinian revolution as a whole. When we say that the Palestinian revolution is concerned about having independent Palestinian national decisionmaking, the brothers in Syria demonstrate sensitivity against raising this slogan and say: There is no independent Palestinian decisionmaking on the Arab-Israeli strife.

The questions which we raise are: Why only on the Palestinian arena there should be non-independent Palestinian decisionmaking? Why should there not also be a national [quawmi] decision on the Syrian arena like that which they want on the Palestinian arena? Why is there not a sharing in the decision-making on issues in Syria like the sharing in the decisionmaking on Palestinian issues?

Therefore, why do they want to confiscate the Palestinian decision? What for? Would this be within the political cards which Syria wants in its hands?

[Question] Syria says that the independent decisionmaking sometimes deviates from the unified pan-Arab position. What is your reply?

[Answer] This what we said is a unified pan-Arab decision. Why only on the Palestinian arena, not also on the Syrian arena? Why do they want to intervene in our Palestinian affairs? Why do they want to restrict our political movement? Why should we ask permission every time we want to go here and there? Why?

[Question] How do you assess the Soviet stand on the internicine fighting?

[Answer] The Soviet stand was friendly. It first expressed confidence in the PLO under the leadership of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and considered any attempt to encroach on the PLO's unity as striking at the Palestinian people's struggle and distorting the victories which the PLO gains on the world arena.

Thus, the USSR has exerted appreciative efforts and is still exerting through contacting officials in Syria and discussing the causes and roots of the problem. It also affirmed that any dispute on the Syrian-Palestinian front is at the expense of the unity of the Arab struggle which is required by the nature of circumstances and dangers which the Arab cause and the Palestine question are witnessing now.

[Question] Are there contacts with the Lebanese state on the process of Palestinian withdrawal from al-Biqa' and the north in future?

[Answer] We have no contacts with the Lebanese authority.

[Question] Is there a government-in-exile?

[Answer] No ... no.

[Question] What is the PLO's future if the fighting continues and a solution is not reached?

[Answer] What is currently taking place on the arena--now that some Arab circles are seeking to deepen the strife in the Palestinian arena instead of alleviating, stopping, and preventing it from expanding and deteriorating--constitutes a dangerous trend which will undoubtedly affect the PLO, the future of the entire Palestinian struggle, and also the future of Arab struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

We appeal to all Arab parties who are still determined to push matters to more complications to be rational and realize that this is but a blow and a stab to all concepts of the pan-Arab and Palestinian struggle. These parties should change their course of behavior with the Palestinian arena so as to be an incentive for unity not division and working for conciliation not discord. The continuation of the strife undermines all the victories achieved during past years of struggle and all facts established before the world. It is a destruction of the heritage of struggle accumulated by the sacrifices of this [Palestine] people and the sons of this [Arab] nation over the long past years.

Those who are holding the shovel to destroy this structure which was built on a soil mixed with the blood of tens of thousands of martyrs must be conscientious and realize how big and hideous this crime will be if it continues.

CSO: 4400/445

PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON POSSIBLE SPLIT WITHIN PFLP-GC

JN211114 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Jul 83 p 1

[Exclusive dispatch]

[Excerpts] Damascus--Despite the PFLP-GC official spokesman's denial of dissidence within this front, informed sources stressed to SAWT AL-SHA'B the presence of acute differences which might lead to a split in it, adding that the failure of the PFLP-GC bases in northern [Lebanon] and Tripoli to abide by the front's command orders reflects what is going on inside the front.

The informed sources emphasized that during an expanded meeting held in the 'Ayn al-Sahib Camp in a Damascus suburb on the Aleppo road and attended by a large number of the front's Central Committee members two trends emerged. The first was led by PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril and called for splitting the PLO and establishing a more revolutionary organization from an alliance comprising the Fatah opposition group, al-Sa'iqah, the PFLP-GC, and the [Palestinian Popular] Struggle Front [PPSF]. It also called for toppling 'Arafat from his leadership of the Palestinian people.

The second trend was led by Talal Naji, assistant secretary general and PFLP-GC representative at the PLO Executive Committee. This trend warned against the folly of embarking on this policy which would destroy all the gains of Palestinian struggle and rob the PLO of its legitimate representation and leadership of the Palestinian people.

These conflicting stands, which may lead to a split within the PFLP-GC, are still interacting.

In another development, the PPSF Central Committee met in Damascus and adopted a middleline stand toward what is taking place in al-Biqa'. It stressed its desire to maintain the PLO's unity and announced its rejection of dissidence. This is considered a positive development because this front had adopted stands in support of the Fatah opposition group and in harmony with the Syrian line at the beginning of events. This development will determine the role of the factions which oppose a PLO split and the creation of an alternative to the PLO.

CSO: 4400/445

## PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

### PFLP-GC'S NAJI ATTACKS GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

JN242158 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2120 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 24 Jul (SANA)--PFLP-GC Assistant Secretary General Talal Naji has expressed astonishment at what some news agencies and one U.S. television network have attributed to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat that there is an idea of establishing a Palestinian government-in-exile.

In a statement here Talal Naji said that such a topic had not been put forth for discussion and was not discussed at all in any of the PLO Executive Committee meetings or by any other PLO body.

Talal Naji cautioned against the seriousness of contemplating such a notion as it blatantly violates the PLO Charter and its political program by seeking substitutes for the PLO in addition to the fact that it is an explicit proclamation for ending the role of the Palestinians armed struggle, involvement in the doldrums of U.S. settlements, and a blow to the efforts that aim to restore the Fatah unity and the preservation of our and the PLO unity. He affirmed that the mere thought of or proposition of such a plan at a time when the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese nationalist forces, and Syria are standing in one trench to foil the U.S.-Zionist hegemony designs in the region conflict with the tasks of this stage represented in the Palestinian action to achieve the unity of the PLO.

Naji also stressed the need for the unity of the PLO and called for exploiting all positive Arab and international circumstances to foil the shameful and disgraceful agreements in Egypt and Lebanon.

Concluding his statement, Talal Naji called for meeting the national and pan-Arab responsibility to foil this plan. He said: The fate of the revolution cannot be built on the basis of the U.S. temperament and interests, or by being biased and by capitulating to U.S. and Zionist hegemony. It is determined by the will of the revolution.

CSO: 4400/445

## PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

### 'ARAFAT OPPONENTS ATTACK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

JN242142 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2110 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 24 Jul (SANA)--The periodical AL-TA'MIM, which is published by the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fatah, and which expresses the views of Yasir 'Arafat's opponents, has affirmed that the government-in-exile which was proposed by 'Arafat under the current circumstances means the liquidation of the PLO.

Commenting on Yasir 'Arafat's statement to the U.S. TV network ABC on the possibility of forming a Palestinian government-in-exile based either in Cairo or in Tunis, the periodical said: It is very serious for the PLO Executive Committee chairman himself to lead the separatist and deviate course against the soleness of the organization.

The periodical indicated that 'Arafat's announcement of his willingness to set up such a government is [word indistinct] to the unity of the organization, particularly since the al-Sadat regime was the first to propose it and welcomed it if Cairo were chosen as its base. Moreover, al-Sadat's successor Husni Mubarak a few weeks ago expressed the need for the PLO to embark on such a move in preparation for entry into the capitulatory negotiations.

The periodical explained 'Arafat's opponents' position by saying: If we take into consideration the Jordanian welcome of such an idea, then 'Arafat's announcement of such a government is complimentary to the Camp David accords and aims to initiate the negotiations on the basis of the Reagan plan between this government and Jordan on the one hand and the United States and the Zionist enemy on the other.

The periodical called on all the Palestinian national factions and forces to realize the dangers of the separatist and defeatist policy of the deviant line in the Fatah and PLO leadership and to propose a national program that opposes the imperialist and reactionary designs and schemes.

CSO: 4400/445

## PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

### PLO RADIO ON DISCORD, PALESTINIANS' SUPPORT FOR PLO

JN282039 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1603 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] O brethren: According to the Palestinian people, words such as loyalty and alignment have very clear and specific meanings. These people, who, in every revolutionary position and action, recall all the lessons of their experiences and struggle, no longer cherish imaginary or emotional stands and are no longer moved by revolutionary slogans and expression. This is natural for a people, who have been waging struggle since the beginning of the century. Our people expressed their enlightened position during the recent differences among the Palestinian ranks. The Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland have pronounced their decisive word. They have expressed support for Palestine represented by the PLO and its symbol of struggle Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. Why did the revolutionary Palestinian people express such an attitude? Why did these people reject the mutiny?

We believe that our people's position is based on more than reason. Our people are aware that the mutiny aims at harming the symbol and the leader Brother Abu 'Ammar. The Palestinian people, who have tested Abu 'Ammar in many difficult situations, will defend him as a leader, who epitomizes their pride, heroism, and aspirations. The incidents, which are taking place in the al-Biqa', aim at stripping the Palestinian people of their leader. Therefore, our people are defending their leader and fighting the tools of conspiracy. Dissident supporters have talked about the existence of problems between the Palestinian revolution and the official Arab authorities. Some mutineers claim that they have an alternative, but they placed themselves under the influence of the Syrian authority, whose history is filled with massacres and conspiracies.

Our people have the right to ridicule the claims and to strengthen themselves to undermine all the false allegations and lies. Our people have accomplished this with a unique revolutionary move. The dissidents are talking about change and settlement, and our people and their revolutionaries are with change and settlement because they are guarantees for progress. But our people distinguish between change and destruction and between real and false revolutions it is obvious that the dissidence aims at destroying our national institutions and our

accomplishments, which raised the Palestinian flag in the capitals of the world. It is also a movement to open the way for those who want to get rid of the PLO, which has undermined all attempts to determine the Palestinian people's destiny in the absence of the Palestinian people, their revolution, and their sole representative.

Our people say that reform cannot be achieved by Syrian or Libyan tanks led by a conspirator such as Ahmad Jibril who failed in the national examination. Our people say: Why do the dissidents explode the situation after every step for change? Change and settlement cannot be achieved by harming the steadfastness of the occupied land. Such a settlement cannot be achieved by placing the Palestinian decisionmaking under the influence of the Syrian regime or by dissidence, which will delay the Palestinian national struggle. Those who try to prevent the revolution from making progress are the same tools which undermined every opportunity to achieve settlement. The PNC provided a chance for such a settlement. The conspiracy concocted by the Syrian regime urged the PNC to unify the ranks of the PLO. The PNC realized that unity and defeated the conspiracy. The months which followed the recent session of the PNC provided a chance for a settlement in order to confront the consequences of the Beirut battles and to enable the revolution to rebuild its institutions. The dissidence has taken place to devote all Palestinian efforts to create an alternative PLO. Our people are stronger than those conspiracies and have abandoned emotionalism. Our people are now stationed in their fortified positions and supported by awareness, which is a basic factor for victory.

CSO: 4400/445

## PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

### PLO RADIO ON ATTACK ON PALESTINIAN RED CRESCENT CENTERS

JN302122 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The Palestinian Red Crescent Society office in Nicosia has announced that last Monday armed elements stormed two of the society's hospitals in Beirut and attacked their medical staff. A spokesman of the society's office said that the armed group, belonging to some vicious parties, stormed Gaza Medical Center and the 'Akka Surgical Hospital which belongs to the Palestinian Red Crescent in Beirut. The armed group surrounded the two hospitals, and attacked the workers there. The spokesman added that the armed men, who could not be identified, destroyed medical equipment and furniture, removed signs carrying the names of the two hospitals, and gave them new names which only show sectarian rancor and inhuman inclinations.

The spokesman clarified that the armed men still surround the two hospitals, are harrassing the workers there, and are perpetrating all kinds of inhuman violations and practices against these two important medical, social and humanitarian centers. The Palestinian Red Crescent has offered both of these centers to the Lebanese and Palestinian people to ease their pains, and in order to assume its human responsibilities toward their deteriorating health and social conditions and the spread of diseases after the destruction of most of the Palestinian centers and hospitals in southern Lebanon.

The spokesman said: This act is considered a link in the chain of the acts of killing, terrorism, and harassment which rightist, Lebanese, and armed elements are perpetrating against the Palestinian and civilian centers, institutions and communities since the departure of the Palestinian revolution forces from the Lebanese capital last summer. These harassments and terrorist acts resulted in the destruction of the Palestinian Research Center in Beirut and in forcing many Palestinians to leave their homes in southern Lebanon.

The spokesman urged the WHO, the international association of the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies, the ICRC, the national societies of the Arab and international Red Crescent and Cross, and all official and popular health and social institutions and organizations to intervene in order to stop these inhuman acts. The spokesman urged the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese Red Cross to deter these elements, and restore these hospitals to their natural status, and give them the opportunity to render their services to the Palestinian and Lebanese people in Lebanon.

CSO: 4400/445

PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

PLO RADIO ON FALASTIN AL-THAWRAH MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

JN302126 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1610 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Under the headline "To Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] the leader of the Palestinian Revolution," The PLO's central magazine FALASTIN AL-THAWRAH says: We were born with you. We are fighting with you. With you, we seek martyrdom on the path to victory, because you are the Palestinian whom the world has heard. They want to change us by force. No, we will not change. A promise is a promise and an oath is an oath. This is what you have said to the martyrs and their colleagues. We cannot but assume the Palestinian character--the head dress, the Kalashnikov, and the pistol which you carried when you entered the United Nations.

Do they want us to applaud this or that regime? He who applauds will betray his weapon. Therefore, we have decided not to applaud those who slaughter no matter what happens. As your comrade-in-struggle and life brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] says: You are not far away from us and your people. Yesterday you were in Jerusalem and Nabulus, in al-Yarmuk in the heart of Damascus, and in the al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps. This is the revolution of martyrs. It will never be a lackey to any Arab regime. You shouted in their faces and your people shout with you: Leave the Palestinians alone. They are not a figure in a small or big pocket. They have become mature.

Yes, we are with you until victory. Go wherever you like. Palestine, which is hanging between exile and reality in a dagger. It has the shape of a dagger. Rest assured wherever you are O Abu 'Ammar, your people are with you, because you are right. Your revolution is with you, because you are right.

CSO: 4400/445

SAWT AL-SHA'B INTERVIEWS FATAH OFFICIAL

JN151101 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 15 Jul 83 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] Amman, SAWT AL-SHA'B--Lieutenant Colonel Abu al-Tayyib, commander of the 17 forces [as published], member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, and member of the al-'Asifah forces' Higher Military Council, has said that the Syrian regime fabricated the so-called problem of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa] in order to force our fighters out of the al-Biqa' Valley at the request of the United States and Israel.

In an interview with SAWT AL-SHA'B, he added that Israel informed the United States, according to a report from Israeli military intelligence, that the Fatah organization plans to carry out operations and attrition behind the Israeli enemy forces' lines, a matter that clashes with the Israeli-Syrian agreement on the situation in al-Biqa'.

He said that the PLO has not made any decision to withdraw its forces from al-Biqa', adding that Yasir 'Arafat only suggested withdrawing the PLO forces from al-Biqa' in an attempt to avoid bloodshed or any armed clash if the Syrians and dissidents continued their advance toward these forces.

Abu al-Tayyib stressed that the Fatah forces are still besieged in al-Biqa', that transport along roads is banned, and that food supplies reach them with difficulty. He said that the Syrian regime has entrusted Abu Nidal's men to stir sedition, and instructed a group of them to join Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC, and under Syrian protection, attack our bases. He added that the PLO's responsible quarters were aware of this and instructed its forces to arrest anyone in Abu Nidal's group who approached its positions, but to avoid any clash with the Syrians.

He indicated that the PLO arrested five of Abu Nidal's men who infiltrated the Fatah forces' positions. The arrested intended to blow up the PLO offices there and assassinate Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]. Abu al-Tayyib added that these men have been executed.

He said that after the failure of the plan drawn up by Abu Nidal and the PFLP-GC, Ahmad Jibril and Salih al-Duruqi--officials in charge of the Libyan

People's Bureau in Beirut--while leaving for Algiers to attend the PNC meetings there, carried eight pistols in their suitcases with the aim of assassinating some PNC members. However, he said, the Algerian security forces were alert and seized the pistols.

Abu al-Tayyib said that the Libyan military aid that Libya sent to the PLO was given to the PFLP-GC. Ahmad Jibril and Salih al-Duruqi would then hand it over to whomever they wanted. However, Ahmad Jibril claimed that the depot where the weapons were stored was bombed by Israeli aircraft. Ahmad Jibril asked Libya to compensate him for the destruction of eight color television sets that were lost in that alleged raid.

Abu al-Tayyib said that during the siege of Beirut, Abu Musa called for a [Fatah] national congress for his own personal gain, indicating that even in press interviews Abu Musa used to ask journalists to write that he is only a few kilometers away from the Israeli enemy, as if the other PLO forces were far away from enemy lines. He then refuted Abu Musa's claims regarding his rejection of some appointments, stressing that these appointments were made with the approval of the revolution forces' Higher Military Council and in the presence of Abu Musa himself, who is a council member.

He added that after the Fatah Central Committee decided to cancel the above-mentioned appointments, Abu Musa called for reform. The committee agreed to do so and called for a Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting. The council met, but Abu Musa did not attend.

He continued: Abu Musa came up with a political stand rejecting the Reagan plan, although none in the PLO has ever accepted this plan and there are no resolutions regarding it except those of the PNC.

Abu al-Tayyib then reviewed the Syrian regime's plots against the Palestinian revolution, indicating how this regime created Abu Sa'id's movement, which was called the revolution's Fatah, and not a reform movement. This regime, he added, also created Abu Nidal's suspect group.

He added that Abu Nidal is a tool through which Syrian intelligence organs carry out their plots against the Palestinian revolution leaders. Abu al-Tayyib pointed out that the criminal who killed martyr 'Isam al-Sartawi was a Moroccan Jew carrying a counterfeit Moroccan passport. This criminal, he said, visited Israel several times as proved by the stamps in his passport. He noted the coordination between the so-called Abu Nidal groups, which are protected by Arab intelligence organs in more than one Arab country, particularly in Syria, on the one hand, and Israel on the other.

Abu al-Tayyib added: This time last year the Israeli enemy forces were besieging us in Beirut and today, the Syrian regime's forces are besieging us in al-Biqa'. What is the difference? The result is the same.

He said that Syria wants an alternative PLO that does not include Fatah because Fatah sticks to the independent national decision, stressing that it will be very difficult for the Syrian regime to fulfill its desire.

He said that martyr Sa'd Sayil asked Abu Musa to assume the command of the first sector during the Beirut battle, but Abu Musa turned down this request under the pretext of having a leg pain. Abu al-Tayyib then blamed Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman and Salwa al-'Amad for exalting Abu Musa by arranging continual press interviews with him.

Regarding Fatah's losses during the Syrian-Libyan-dissident attack, he said these totaled 26 martyred and 30 wounded. He added, the Libyan tanks, the Syrian Army, and the dissidents attacked the Fatah forces, particularly the September Martyrs' Battalion. However, we managed to foil this attack and capture some of Abu Musa's elements, whom we later released, with their weapons, upon the instructions of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir].

He said that what is taking place is a large Syrian scheme that the Syrian regime will not abandon due to the suspicious Arab silence over what happened and what is happening against the Palestinian revolution. He added: We have cooperated with mediators to resolve the problem, but the Syrian regime's insistence on creating an alternative PLO led to the failure of the mediation efforts. He added that the alternative PLO may be proclaimed shortly.

He said that this is not the first time a Fatah dissension occurred. Such a dissension was carried out by Abu Nidal, Abu Sa'id, and Abu Yusuf al-Kayid. He noted that the Syrian plot began after the Beirut battle when the Syrian news media embarked on squirting out its venom against the PLO's leadership up to the convocation of the PNC, when a major plot was concocted for its session.

He said that the Fatah leadership was aware of Abu Musa's visit to Libya and of the meetings held in the township of (?Jammarah) with the participation of al-Saiqah, the [Palestinian] Popular Struggle Front, Abu Musa's group, and the PFLP-GC. These meetings dealt with evacuating Fatah's forces from Majdal 'Anjar.

He indicated that he will publish a book about the Beirut battle called "The Third Sector."

CSO: 4400/445

## PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

### ABU SALIH ON FATAH'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

LD081654 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] London, Ramadan 28, 8 Jul, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Abu Salih (Nimr Salih)-- who is a member of the command committee of the New Revolutionary Movement said that Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa] one of the leaders of the new revolution, has assumed command of "Al-'Asifah," the military wing of Fatah, in the al-Biqa' Valley.

A statement by Abu Salih and broadcast by the BBC today said that the New Revolutionary Movement in Fatah is calling for a counteraction to U.S. capitulatory settlements in the region since these obliterate the rights of the Palestinian people and strike at the Palestinian revolution forces.

The statement added: "What is left for us is to carry on with the armed struggle and call on the Arab countries to support the Palestinian revolution and armed struggle as opposed to backing the Palestinian tide which only represents the minority of the Palestinian revolution and wishes us to disarm and resort to diplomatic means to achieve our rights. Arab policy will not achieve anything for us because it was incapable of bringing us water while we were besieged in Beirut.

"We urge that the call for withdrawal from Lebanon be rejected and we call on all our Arab fellow-fighters in the Arab countries who left Beirut to return and back their brothers in continuing the armed struggle. 'Arafat however, is urging the contrary and is officially calling for withdrawal from Lebanon.

"One wonders whose decision this is and whose interest it serves...[JANA...] The Palestinian majority support our demands and our position. Those who oppose our position remain isolated....

"The problem in the region involves U.S. control of the entire region. The Americans have defined their arms of control in the area and these include striking the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon in a bid to crush the Arab force opposed to capitulatory settlements. From here we can appreciate the Palestinian role in the Middle East conflict and Arab action....

"The Palestinian is a fighter and not a refugee, as the U.S. has been attempting to designate him and as some Palestinian resistance leaders have come to accept. This is what the world must bear in mind when it considers events in the al-Biqa' valley. What has happened within Fatah represents the general trend in the Arab region and the Palestinian issue is an index to the whole situation....

"The historic meeting of all the Palestinian fighters with the new revolutionary movement in Fatah impels us to draw up plans which would place our forces in the frontlines against the Israeli forces in Lebanon.

"The General Command of 'al-'Asifah' forces has decided that Abu Musa should assume the leadership of its forces in Lebanon and this has received the support of all the Palestinian organizations including the PFLP (general command), al-Sal'iqah and PPSF [Palestinian Popular Struggle Front]. All expressed confidence in Abu Musa and agreed that he should assume this post. Negotiations will continue with the other organizations.

"The PLO Army in Lebanon and Syria has given us support also and is ready to comply with the plan drawn."

CSO: 4400/445

## PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

PALESTINIAN TEACHERS JOIN DISSIDENTS--Three members of the general secretariat of the General Federation of Palestinian Teachers have announced that they have joined the dissident wing within Fatah. 'Abdallah Hassan, Muhammad al-Zubaydi, and Da'ud Abu al-Shukr announced this at a press conference in Damascus today. They rejected the invitation extended by Yasir 'Arafat to convene a conference of the General Federation of Palestinian Teachers in Aden tomorrow. [Text] [JN191535 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jul 83]

CSO: 4400/445

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

SRI LANKAN ENVOY ASSURES UAE INVESTORS

GF291128 Dubayy KHALEEL TIMES in English 29 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The Sri Lankan ambassador to the UAE, Mr S. Gautamadasa, yesterday assured investors in this country that his government was taking all necessary steps to protect their interests in the violence-scarred island.

"The government is conscious of its obligations," he said and sought to assure the business community in the UAE that their interests in Sri Lanka were safe.

He pointed out that even in the case of Bank of Oman whose Colombo branch was partly gutted, the violence was not directed against the UAE bank.

"Our relations with this country are fairly new and we want to put these on a sound footing." Mr Gautamadasa revealed that his government had proposed that the UAE and Sri Lanka should sign an investment protection agreement with this objective in view.

The UAE responded to this proposal with a suggestion that there should instead be a broad economic and technical agreement between the two countries. Accordingly, he last week submitted a draft of this agreement drawn up in Colombo for approval by the authorities in Abu Dhabi. The draft envisages not only protection for investment against nationalization and problems created by change in governments, but a broad framework for economic relations between the two sides.

"Investment protection now has force of law in Sri Lanka. It is even covered by the country's constitution," he assured businessmen.

CSO: 4400/444

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### BRIEFS

OIL TANKER MARKET IMPROVES--Dubayy, 31 Jul (GNA)--Sources from the shipping companies and agencies in Dubai, UAE, have affirmed that the market for oil tankers in the Arab Gulf has improved and the demand for their hire rose some in the past few weeks as a result of the stable international oil market and the rising demand for OPEC oil. The sources also affirmed that they have not received any reports of sightings of marine mines washed away from the Iraqi-Iranian war areas near the UAE territorial waters. (Kit Jides), director of the freight section at the Gray MacKenzie Company for shipping agents in Dubayy has said the number of unemployed tankers currently waiting in the Gulf waters ranges from 50 to 60, against 100 to 130 tankers during the month of May, an increase in demand of about 50 percent. In statement published by the newspapers AL-KHALIJ and AL-BAYAN, said OPEC has succeeded in restoring the control of the international oil market through the members' adherence to official prices and production quotas set for every country. He said that the discovery of some marine mines has not affected navigation in the Gulf, noting that the ships do not navigate in the areas in which mines were discovered. [Text] [GF311025 Doha QNA in Arabic 0758 GMT 31 Jul 83]

KUWAIT MILITARY DELEGATION--Abu Dhabi, 28 Jul (WAKH)--A Kuwaiti military delegation led by Col 'Umar 'Adil Zu'aytar, chief of the artillery force, arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a 5-day official visit to the UAE. This visit comes within the framework of cordial visits which are designed to deepen ties among the officers and members of the armed forces in the Arabian Gulf countries. The head of the delegation noted that his visit to the UAE is designed to learn about the developments of the UAE Armed Forces and to work with his comrades in arms in the direction of reviewing the best methods that will bolster coordination and joint action between the Kuwaiti Armed Forces and the armed forces of the fraternal Gulf countries. [Text] [GF290812 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1735 GMT 28 Jul 83 GF]

CSO: 4400/444

RADIO IRAN CITES REPORT ON TEHRAN PROTEST MARCH

GF221500 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The PAYAM publication of London carried a report on demonstrations and [words indistinct] in its latest edition:

The (?wretched) people of Afsariyeh, who are deprived of piped water, get their water from ordinary wells by using electric pumps. Due to the power cuts in the area, the people are faced with severe shortage of water. The long lines for bread, paucity of essential items such as flour, and power interruptions, brought the people out onto the streets at 0730. They started shouting somewhat subdued slogans of "We Want Water" and staged a protest march.

The guards stationed at the Imam Hasan base at the racecourse of the former Farahabad area confronted the people who became violent and they shouted antigovernment slogans, due to the fact that their endurance had been severely tried. They shouted "Death to the Mullahs" and "Long Live Iran." The guards became infuriated on hearing these slogans and they exploded like a volcano and madly bore down on the crowd. The sound of shots rent the air and the unarmed people had to resist the shots by throwing bricks. Two Molotov cocktails were thrown, setting a guards vehicle afire.

In this clash, some guards and people were injured, and a large number of people were arrested and taken to the Evin prison. The next day, the people of Jawadiyeh, the air force district, and Khawaran, staged a march in support of the Afsariyeh residents, but the guards blocked their way. The people shouted "We Want Bread and Water, Not Bullets."

The mullahs' government which is continuing its rule with guns and by killing hard-working innocent people, announced in fear that the people of Afsariyeh, most of whom are laborers, poor and with low incomes, will get electricity for a few hours.

CSO: 4640/296

## IRAN

### CLANDESTINE RADIO WARNS OF NEW TUDEH PARTY PLOT

GF271901 [Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, the intensification of the wave of discontent of the people of our homeland and the expansion of revolt of the people of towns and villages has caused the remaining traitorous leaders of the Tudeh Party to attempt to fish in muddy waters. Now they are airing another deceitful plot, calling it an invitation to form the United Popular Front in order to use the anger of the Iranian nation against the unjust regime of Khomeyni to their advantage. They want to resume the same acts of treachery that they committed from the first day of Khomeyni's blight until the dissolution of the Tudeh Party under the mask of the members of the United Popular Front.

The hated Tudeh Party is not very dangerous when in its own guise and under its own name and markings. This is because the acts of treason committed by this party and its deceitful leaders against the Iranian nation are clear to each citizen of our country and the Iranian patriots know very well that it was the same mercenaries and servants of foreigners who aided each step Khomeyni took while climbing the steps of the palace of dictatorship.

When asked by a correspondent of the communist British daily MORNING STAR why the Tudeh Party did not oppose the policies of the Iranian leadership in the same manner as that of Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization [MKO], an official of the Tudeh Party did not criticize himself and confess to the party's mistake as decreed by Lenin. Instead he resorted to the most disgraceful forms of chicanery and answered: The MKO leadership left the scene of the battle instead of fighting the strengthening of the position of the counter-revolutionary forces side by side with other anti-imperialist forces and the true Muslim forces within the government. It took actions which only resulted in advantages for the counterrevolution, such as the bomb planted in the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party where true revolutionary Muslims such as Martyr Beheshti and Martyr Mohammad Montazeri were killed. Martyr Beheshti used to debate issues with our party's leaders on television. Martyr Mohammad Montazeri had openly said that it is possible to form a united front with the communists to ensure the progress of the goals of the revolution.

The Tudeh Party official, whose name has not been revealed by the British communist newspaper, said: They insisted that Martyr Montazeri go to the party headquarters that evening. We, contrary to the MKO, carried out duties toward the leadership and did not vacate the scene of defense of the revolution. Our selfless sacrifices will be registered in history forever.

Compatriots, for numerous reasons, we do not agree with the principles and ideas of the Mojahedin-e Khalq. However, we do not deny the ceaseless battle that the MKO has waged against Khomeyni and his criminal allies. In order to portray the party's treason as a form of resistance against the fascist-religious regime of Khomeyni, the Tudeh Party official, in answer to a simple question asking him why the Tudeh Party did not offer the same resistance to Khomeyni's regime as the MKO, said: Because they killed great men like Martyr Beheshti and Martyr Montazeri. Everyone knows that Beheshti had contacts with the Americans and also that he was on the SAVAK payroll as the Friday imam of Hamborg's mosque and all the insults published as his remarks following the dissolution of the Tudeh Party are common knowledges.

Martyr Mohammad Montazeri, the sheykh known as Ringo, took suitcases full of antiques, gold and jewelry to Libya, and these were pocketed by al-Qadhdhafi after he went to hell. The Tudeh leader compares the MKO with the Tudeh Party saying: In the meantime, we carried out our duty toward the leadership and continued our selfless service. What he means is espionage against patriots and nationalists. It is also unclear what the MKO had to do with the insistence on taking Sheykh Ringo to the party's central headquarters.

We believe that this new policy of the traitorous Tudeh Party only follows one aim. The Tudeh's want to infiltrate the lines of the selfless and fed up opposers of Khomeyni and, following their usual tactics, assume the leadership of such unorganized revolts and enter some form of negotiation with the false imam--whose name they never even mention or directly attack--and the officials of the regime by making them understand their power. This is a (?secret) deal which they have negotiated many times before and in which they have shown their mastery.

Do not doubt the existence of such a plan. You people of Afsariyeh and Naziabad, Esfahan and Tabriz, people of the cities and towns of Iran, beware of the new trick of the traitorous Tudeh Party and the United Popular Front of theirs which is another trap on the way to the destruction of liberty. The Iranian nation will break the mouth of the traitorous Tudeh Party using the same blow that it will deal against the head of Khomeyni and his cronies. The nation has no need of the help of the United Popular Front or the Tudeh traitors in liberating Iran. Long live Iran. Long live the Iranian nation. Death to the criminal regime of Khomeyni and its antipopular Tudeh's.

CSO: 4640/304

IRAN

FARS POLICE CHIEF COMMENTS ON PASSPORT REGULATIONS

GF261559 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Colonel Fesharaki, the commander of the Fars Police Department, was interviewed by the Central News Unit correspondent on the issues relating to passports. In answer to a question concerning the facilities extended to the Persian Gulf guests he said: Following our contacts with the office of the prime minister, the Foreign Ministry, the head of the national police force, and the sport office, it has been arranged that the people who are residents of the Persian Gulf countries--mostly oppressed individuals of the society--can just go to the airport, obtain tickets, and return to their countries of residence without contacting the Passport Office in Shiraz. This scheme started at the beginning of this month.

Referring to the problems posed to such individuals when required to contact the Passport Office, the commander stressed that their passport will now be stamped with special stamp making the passport valid for 5 years. This will solve the various problems such individuals face and there will still be sufficient control at the airports with respect to those whose exit is forbidden.

Colonel Fesharaki, answering a question on the measures taken to increase the speed of issuing or renewing passports, said: The Police Department has been receiving around 200 or 300 requests each day. The total stands at 33,352 requests. A total of 2,800 passports have been issued so far.

Referring to the fact that there are only four police departments issuing international passports [as heard] in the Iranian cities of Shiraz, Bandar 'Abbas, Mashhad, and Tabriz, he said: Those coming from the Persian Gulf region and contacting the Passport Office, number 700 and 900, which has created a bottleneck and has extended the length of time others have to wait.

He noted that with the actions taken, another 30 police departments will begin issuing passports in the country in the middle of the current month. This will reduce the length of time passport seekers will have to wait.

Colonel Fesharaki, discussing the issuance of passports to ill people, said that once such people have had their cases confirmed by the medical commission in Tehran and the Ministry of Health, then they will receive exit permits.

At the end of the interview, Colonel Fesharaki noted that to date 5,000 requests for Hajj have been received and 300 passports have been issued. He stated his hope that with the efforts of the Police Department and especially the Passport Department, the pace of the work will quicken. He issued clear directions concerning the absolute necessity of complete observance of the Islamic dress code by all women who are requesting passports and the necessity of completing the required forms.

CSO: 4640/293

# GENDARMERIE COMMANDER DISCUSSES BORDER SECURITY

GF241614 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Jul 83 p 17

[Report on exclusive interview with Colonel 'Ali Kuchekzadeh, commander of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Rasht--date not given]

[Text] Colonel 'Ali Kuchekzadeh, gendarmerie commander, who was on a visit to Rasht to introduce the new gendarmerie commander for Gilan Province and also to inspect the border, participated in the Thursday morning joint military staff prayers and then gave an exclusive interview to the KEYHAN correspondent.

He said the purpose of his visit was to introduce Colonel Gholam Reza Maleki as gendarmerie commander of Gilan Province; to meet Hojjat ol-Eslam Ehsanbakhsh, the imam's representative, and Friday imam of Rasht; and to inspect the Astara border. He added that in his meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Ehsanbakhsh he submitted a report on the functions of the gendarmerie in the operational areas and campaigns against the athiest minigroups in Kordestan and West Azarbayjan. He also received guidance.

On the question of launching a decisive campaign against the minigroups in the forest zone of Talesh, he said: The problem of the campaign against the minigroups was given special emphasis in talks with the new commander. The programs and coordination which we had with the guards and the committee, especially in the Gilan and Mazanderan Provinces, was excellent. The plan was successful and fruitful in Mazanderan and God willing, with the cooperation of other officials and with the execution of that plan in Gilan, we will achieve the desired result.

As regard to the security of borders, entry of smuggled goods, and narcotics, he said: The borders are like skin on a human body if the skin is harmed, all kinds of microbes can find their way into the body. To safeguard the skin we must carry out human, political, cultural, development and military investments. In the military dimension steps have been taken along with other brothers and by putting our faith in God, but now the question of border battalion has been raised. A border battalion has been set for the area from the east of Gurat to Gholaman and since the end of last year we have launched campaigns

against the minigroups and the smugglers. These forces have gained in strength militarily and in their morale and have achieved results. During the last 3 months more than two tons of smuggled goods have been seized. On the marine borders in the south and north we have plans of action. In the south and at Chahbahar, the plan is being put into execution and it has been decided to set up border and coastal guards.

In answer to a question on what steps have been taken for the safety of the border area so far liberated, he said: Last year, 2 hours after the holy land of Khuninshahr was liberated, the commander of the region informed us that he had started a Khorramshahr border guard company. The traffic police started their duties the very next day in Khorramshahr. In the border area from Khorramshahr to the northwestern region, all the posts have been repaired and a large number of posts have been built anew. That area in which the border posts have not yet been set up, is being served from base headquarters.

He referred to the strengthening of the gendarmarie and said: The question that now has been raised concerns long-term arrangement so that we can make use of the faithful forces. But at present one-third of the gendarmarie forces are fighting against the Ba'athists. However, for the execution of the plan, I have so far been stressing programs for the reconstruction and renovation of, the training centers in particular so that the force can be strengthened. With the setting up of the training centers we will be able to strengthen the combatants. Also, we may achieve results in the teams which, along with the guards, are engaged in campaigns against the minigroups.

In conclusion, in answer to the question on how far the political ideological role has succeeded in imparting the objectives of the Islamic Republic, he said: In principle, a revolutionary movement needs cultural revolution. Thus, we must change the past culture and replace it with the holy noble culture. In our revolution the main role is played by this very political ideology and our political ideological brethren must know its importance. On the other hand, we have more than 2,500 posts throughout the country and all these posts should be fed. Fortunately, these brothers of ours have been successful in this job since the advent of the revolution.

CSO: 4640/288

FOUNDATION FOR OPPRESSED CHIEF VIEWS FUTURE PLANS

GF241811 Tehran IRNA in English 1712 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Tehran, 24 Jul (IRNA)--The Foundation for Oppressed has begun organizing long-term plan for its future activities for the first time since its establishment about 5 years ago.

Seyyed Mahdi Tabataba'i, the recently appointed head of the foundation, said in an interview that 50,000 residential units would be built throughout the country in 1362-63.

In an interview with the bi-weekly JIHAD, the magazine of the Construction Jihad, Tabataba'i said the foundation owned some [word indistinct] industrial, agricultural, commercial, cultural and medical units, including 200 factories, 250 trading companies and 45 agro-industry companies, certainly the greatest economic collection in the country.

He said a new unit had begun work in the foundation for creating work in the deprived areas of the country, namely in the villages. There are also extensive plans for road construction in the deprived regions and other plans in agriculture and industry, which would be prepared by 1362, he said.

The foundation for the oppressed was one of the first institutions created after the Islamic Revolution in February of 1979, following the confiscation of all belongings of the defunct Pahlavi dynasty, most importantly the financial giant, the Pahlavi Foundation. It has been a non-governmental organisation from the very beginning and the foundation officials have drawn the draft of a bill which bring it under the control of Velayat-e Faqih which is the leadership of the revolution.

Tabataba'i said that there were still differences between the foundation and the country's banks for the repayment of billions of dollars of loans handed to the ex-factory owners, who eventually fled the country with the money. For one, he said the foundation does not consider it possible to pay usury on the loans and pay the actual loan.

He said a committee comprising the inspectorate general, the Majlis and the foundation had been formed to look into the cases relating to the Imam's eight-point decree, which called for the expedient clarification of confiscated property.

However, he added, some former corrupt elements had begun trying to get back their legitimately confiscated property but this is not the case that anyone could get back his (legitimately confiscated) property.

SAIRI SPOKESMAN CALLS GOLD COLLECTION 'TRICK'

GF261656 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Tehran, 26 Jul (IRNA)--The spokesman for the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI), Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, referred to the Iraqi propaganda in collecting people's gold and said it was done to divert public opinion from the present shortcomings in Iraq and also a new trick to obstacle the united uprising of the Iraqis against Baghdad regime.

Speaking to IRNA, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim said such a propaganda was being staged at a time when Iraqi people were living in the worst possible economic and social conditions, most of whom mourning the relative they lost in the course of the Iraqi imposed war on Iran, creating a thorough atmosphere of dissatisfaction there.

Therefore, he said, Saddam Husayn's Ba'thist regime, under the instructions of Western, Europe and Zionist agents, was trying to hinder the people to show any reaction against present pressures and direct the nation towards the path Baghdad government was wishing.

Another objective of such a trick was to misrepresent the Iraqi imposed war as a popular war relying on the Iraqi people, he said, adding that efforts were being made to paint a wrong picture that Iraqis would even present their gold and jewelry to the government to be used in its war with the Islamic Republic.

To pave the way for such allegations, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim stressed, the Baghdad government had previously alleged that foreign powers had stopped granting their loans to it. In spite of all these claims, he said [words indistinct]. People now knew that the collected golds would never meet expenses of Saddam's war since it would cost the Iraqi nation over one billion dollars per month, for which even ten tons of gold would not work, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim added.

Therefore, he added, such a collection of gold would be to prepare the flight of Iraqi criminal rulers and to meet their living in Europe or in the United States in case they escape the country.

Reiterating vicious objectives of the Baghdad regime in diverting public opinion from the real trend of the Iraqi imposed war, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim called on the Iraqi people to be vigilant and coordinate their activities to overthrow Saddam's rule as soon as possible.

He emphasized that the struggle of Muslim Iraqi Mujahideen would not be ceased after the present Iraqi regime's downfall, rather it would be continued until the removal of all imperialist and oppressive governments throughout the world.

He referred to the Islamic Republic as the true base for the Islamic Revolution and the only country supporting the interests of the oppressed in the world.

CSO: 4600/801

CLANDESTINE RADIO DISCUSSES VAL-FAJR-2 OPERATIONS

GF231926 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpt] According to the claims of the occupied Tehran Radio, the Khomeyni regime of the mullahs, which thinks that the only way to ensure continuance of its political life is to continue the war between Iran and Iraq, last night again launched another offensive, and according to the claims about the Val-Fajr-2 operation, the offensive was launched with the cries of "O God, O God."

Listeners of Radio Iran will remember that during the Val-Fajr-1 operation, about 30,000 to 40,000 of our dear compatriots were killed, 20,000 to 30,000 were wounded, and thousands of our compatriots were captured by the Iraqi forces.

Regarding the 34-month-oil war between Iran and Iraq, the reliable Paris paper AL-VATAN reported: The northern region of the Iran-Iraq front has witnessed renewed clashes between the two countries. AL-VATAN continued to say that the city of Urumiyeh is at present totally besieged by the Kurds and all roads leading to that city are under the control of the Kurdish Peshmarga.

A report has been prepared on this subject by our colleagues in our European office. Let us listen to it: The Paris paper AL-VATAN on the subject of the war between the forces of Islamic Republic and the Iraqi Army in the Kordestan region has written that the forces of the Islamic Republic in their purging operations in the Kordestan region have entered Iraqi territory and a fierce clash has taken place between these forces and the Iraqi Army. Iraq declared yesterday that during the recent clashes in the northern front, close to the city of Piranshahr, 1,000 troops of the Islamic Republic were killed. In the face of this Tehran Radio has announced that during the recent clashes they have shot down one Iraqi fighter plane and several hundred Iraqi soldiers were killed and wounded.

The paper goes on to say that it seems that Tehran authorities which had announced sometime back their complete control of the Piranshahr-Mahabad road, have decided to purge the entire area. At present the purging operations are being carried out around Sanandak.

In spite of the total failure of the Islamic Republic in respect to its purging operations in the Kordestan region, different sources have reported that around the city of Urumiyeh severe clashes have taken place between the Kurds and Khomeyni forces and roads leading into the city have been blocked and the city is encircled by the Kurdish forces.

# MERGER OF ANTIREGIME FACTIONS REPORTED

GF221404 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] According to reports by our correspondents throughout the country, the publication of the joint communique by the leaders of the National Resistance Movement of Iran and the Nejat-e Iran Front has been widely welcomed by our compatriots. According to the reports received, the Iranian people have become very optimistic about the future of Iran and have become hopeful of the victory of the national struggle on account of the fact that two distinguished leaders of the opposition, Dr 'Ali Amini and Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, have joined together and have adopted a joint principle for the liberation of Iran from the illegal and cruel conspiracy of the mullahs.

In Tehran, a university professor told the FVOI correspondent that the joining together of Bakhtiar and Amini, the former prime ministers of Iran, and the announcement of the principle of faith of the Nejat-e Iran Front and the national resistance movement has given hope to all the patriotic people of Iran and has brought the people under one flag and has boosted national unity. An Iranian politician also said, support for the constitutional monarchial regime by the two antigovernment leaders is important because while giving due respect to the views of the general Iranian public, constitutional law, which was achieved through bloodshed, will be the basis for the future national government of Iran.

Correspondents of FVOI have stressed the fact in their reports that for a very long time people had felt the vacuum of a united declaration among the Iranian opposition factions outside of the country. The issuing of the joint communique by the national resistance movement and the Nejat-e Iran Front especially at this time, when the people inside the country are being subjected to oppression, illegal measures and malpractices, lawlessness, and warmongering by the so-called Islamic regime, has provided hope for independence, freedom, and sovereignty for the Iranian nation.

Our correspondents in Esfahan and Mashhad, quoting some anti-Khomeyni mullahs, have reported that according to the beliefs of this group of religious personages, it was necessary that there should be an alliance between the leaders of the opposition so that the people of Iran can prepare themselves for a campaign against the regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni, which is going against the tenets of Islam, and make it their goal to obtain "blood-money" for the constitution and for reviving constitutional law.

The joint communique of Dr 'Ali Amini and Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar was issued 2 days ago in Paris, and the text of the communique was broadcast that very day by FVOI, by the organs of the national resistance movement, by Radio Iran, and by the Radio of Nejat-e Iran.

Initial reaction of the Iranian people inside the country to this alliance has been reported in the free world's press, and the BBC has broadcast a commentary on it.

Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last legal prime minister of Iran, and 'Ali Amini, the former prime minister of Iran, in this communique, while calling for the unity of the Iranian nation and for a united and decisive campaign against the illegal regime of the mullahs, have confirmed the national rights and the sovereignty of the Iranian nation on the basis of the constitution of the monarchical revolution of Iran, which was achieved through bloodshed [as heard] , and with due respect and allegiance to views of the Iranian nation, have supported the constitutional monarchical regime according to the constitutional law.

We remind you that Reza Pahlavi, the young prince of Iran, advised the leaders of the opposition last month that they should take a united stand for the liberation of Iran from the clutches of the bloodthirsty and warmongering mullahs.

CSO: 4640/297

## IRAN

### BRIEFS

DOMESTIC CLASHES--Nationalist elements have reported a street battle in Gilan's Ashrafiyeh between guards and the people which lasted 5 hours. The regime has threatened to cut off power and water to any district of any town where street uprisings take place. Last Tuesday, following the street demonstrations of the deprived people of Afsariyeh, Jannatabad, Darvazeh Ghar, and Naziabad, which lasted around 3 days, the oppressed people of Tehran Pars also came out in the streets and shook the oppressed-killing straw-like regime of Khomeyni with a widespread nationalist show. During the extensive demonstrations, people set a number of government vehicles on fire and angrily attacked the armed religious groups. A report indicates that during the course of the demonstrations by which the people aired their most basic needs, the mercenaries of the regime as usual used arms and opened fire on the people. The armed attacks of the mercenaries of Khomeyni's regime not only did not disperse the people, but added to their anger and hatred. A group of the mercenary guards were killed in the ensuing clashes. People dismembered a guard by their hands sometime ago in Shiraz when he shot and killed a handicapped youth in front of their unbelieving eyes. [Text] [GF241658 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Jul 83]

EMBEZZLEMENT IN ESFAHAN--Following the clamor about the embezzlement of Omid Najafabadi, which led to the issue of a warrant against him by the Supreme Judicial Council, he has claimed that any mistake by a shar' magistrate must be paid out of public funds and that the magistrate is immuned to prosecution. This adventurous clerical student--who was the shar' magistrate of Esfahan for a long time as a result of support of Taheri, the city's Friday imam, and the approval of Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri--has been accused of embezzlement and bribery as well as demanding money from people on a very large scale. He is very closely related to Ayatollah Montazeri on his mother's side and was the instrument behind the murder of Ja'far Kazeruni, the assassination of Engineer Maleki, and the murder of Engineer (?Bahrainian). Omid Najafabadi had put an advertisement in Tehran dialies some time ago saying that whatever he did was based on Shari'a and in the spirit of carrying out the orders of the imam of Ummah. Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali had announced earlier that if he had made any mistake it should be paid for out of public funds, since no source can prosecute a shar' magistrate. [Text] [GF251840 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 25 Jul 83]

OUTGOING JAPANESE ENVOY--Tehran, 23 Jul (IRNA)--Japan's ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Shotaro Takahashi who has completed his mission in Tehran held talks today with Minister of Commerce Habibollah 'Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman. In the meeting, reviewing the commercial relations between the two countries in the past, 'Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman expressed hope that the future relations besides commerce would extend to include technology as well.

'Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman said Japan was an Asian country with strong and long-standing relations with Iran and she judiciously recognised rightful positions of Iran in all aspects. In response Japan's ambassador said that during his stay in Iran he worked towards the expansion of relations between the two countries and now at his departure he was pleased to find these relations quite strong and fruitful. He added that in future he would do his utmost to maintain and expand Iran-Japan relations in whatever capacity he may be. [Text] [GF231806 Tehran IRNA in English 1708 GMT 23 Jul 83]

YOUNG GIRLS TORTURED, EXECUTED--A number of girls have lost their lives as a result of the torture they received from the torturers of the Khomeyni regime. We begin our news bulletin with this news report:--These young girls were tortured from the very day they refused to take part in the regime's TV exhibition, and they lost their lives as a result of the brutal torture they received. The Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization [MKO] while reporting this, also reported the execution of three other persons by the agents of the Khomeyni regime. The names of these compatriot girls, who were executed on the orders of the unjust Islamic courts of Shiraz, are as follows: Mahbubeh Heddi, 17 years, fourth year secondary school student; Roya (Gotbabadi), 14 years, secondary school students; Susan Mullahzadeh, 19 years, from the war-stricken city of Abadan; and Marziyeh Taheri, 18 years, sixth year secondary school student. These four girls were imprisoned a year and a half ago in the prisons of Khomeyni. Maryam Mohterim, Mostafa Jamali, Hoseyn 'Ali Aminzadeh, and Esfandiyari were also among those who have died from the torture they received at the hands of the Khomeyni regime or have been executed. We ask for God's blessings for their pure souls. [Text] [GF221920 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 83]

TERROR TACTICS--While the Iranian population has run out of patience with the repeated cuts in power and water, Khomeyni's regime has again intensified terroristic operations in Tehran in order to divert the attention of the people from the shortages and shortcomings and stop them from opposition and complaints. Irrespective of the efforts of the hard-working employees of the water department, there were water cuts during the past 72 hours in many parts of Tehran, Khuzestan, Fars and Mazandarn as a result of the incompetence of the regime of mullahs and there were also power cuts, especially at night. Even though the imam's residence in Jamaran is not facing any shortages, some of the followers of Mr Imam of the Ummah have apparently come face to face with some problems. For example, we have heard that for some time now the sacrificing Islamic poetess, nicknamed Cleansing Lady, has had problems in keeping herself clean. At this sensitive point in the life of the Islamic Republic, we sacrificially offer our congratulations and condolences to the Islamic poetess, the sacrificing woman, Cleansing Lady, and hope for the victory of this self-sacrificing poetess of Islam in new sacrifices for the members of the society of combatants clergy. [Text] [GF251917 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 83]

TEHRAN WATER CONSUMPTION REDUCTION--According to an IRNA report, the Tehran water authority, while thanking the users of purified water in Tehran area for their sincere cooperation, again asks the respected Tehran residents and especially those living in Shemiranat and the northern parts of the city to avoid excessive use of water. The water authority also asks citizens to use well water for nonurgent uses such as watering [gardens] or filling up swimming pools and washing. The organization notes that should excessive use of water continue supply cuts in some parts of Tehran will become a necessity. [Text] [GF301330 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 14 Jul 83 p 2]

NEW JAIL IN KARAJ--The regime of the Islamic Republic has transformed the Karaj labor training center, which was set up next to the defunct Karaj steel mill to train expert labor, into a prison. According to reports there are currently 500 political prisoners in detention in this center. The head of the prison is a religious engineer whose deputy is Ayatollah Lajvardi's brother. [Text] [GF251838 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 25 Jul 83]

CSO: 4640/292

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL, PPP OFFICIAL RESIGN

GF291120 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 29 Jul 83 p 18

[Text] Islamabad--Principal of Islamia College, Peshawar, has resigned amidst reports that he has protested against rustication of students of his college under martial law regulations without consulting him.

Of the 36 students rusticated by the authorities from various Peshawar colleges on charges of inciting violence last April, 15 belong to Islamia College.

On questioning by newsmen, principal Abdul Sattar Khan confirmed he had resigned in protest and said he was "just a figurehead and decisions were taken somewhere else."

Press reports said he was offered some other assignment but declined.

The authorities on Wednesday rusticated another student, Azmin Adridi, president of banned Student Union of Peshawar University and People's Students Federation of North-West Frontier Province. He has been expelled from the university for three years. Afridi was a final year post-graduate student of Islamic studies at the university.

In another development, Ali Ahmed Kurd, general secretary of Pakistan People's Party (PPP). Baluchistan, has resigned from the party in protest against its decision to participate in the elections to local bodies.

Addressing a press conference in Lahore on Thursday Mr Kurd strongly criticized "a handful of feudals" in the party who have taken this decision to undermine the struggle for the revival of democracy. He said the decision was taken by the party's steering committee at a meeting in which only five out of 12 members were present of whom two opposed it.

He said the party was the biggest political force in the country but some feudals had rendered it ineffective.

The steering committee which again met in Rawalpindi on Wednesday to review the decision, decided to stick to it. It clarified the PPP would not take part in the elections on party basis but would not stop workers or people from taking part in it.

## PAKISTAN

### BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION TO IRAN--Karachi, 17 Jul--A high-level trade delegation led by the minister for finance, commerce, planning and provincial cooperation, Ghulam Ishaq Khan will leave for Iran in mid-August. This delegation will explore the expansion of trade between the two countries and the trade agreement they signed in 1982 will be reviewed and amended or a new trade agreement will be drawn up. According to sources close to the ministry, the rate of progress under the present agreement will also be reviewed during this visit and new items of trade will be included. According to these sources, new measures will be taken to facilitate expansion of trade so that the neighboring countries may play an effective part in fulfilling each other's needs. It is expected that a new agreement will be signed at the conclusion of the visit. [Text] [GF261244 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 18 Jul 83 p 7]

GULF COUNCIL--Informed diplomatic sources have revealed that the six GCC member countries are thinking of inviting Pakistan to join the council. According to these sources, the council will consider this matter in its next three or four sessions. If the council decides to make Pakistan a member of this council then it will send a proper invitation. Pakistan is situated at the northern gate of the Gulf. Although Pakistan is not a part of the Gulf, in the defense of the Gulf its position holds great importance after Iran. However, it could not be ascertained whether or not the president of Pakistan is agreeable to joining the council. These sources further revealed that the president of Pakistan will visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and several other Arab countries towards the end of the current year. [Text] [GF241535 Lahore JANG in Urdu 21 Jul 83 p 1]

PACT WITH SAUDI ARABIA--Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are about to conclude a defense pact under which both the countries will cooperate on matters related to internal security and crushing the terrorist organizations. This was revealed by a Canadian paper in its latest issue. This paper, which claims to publish news about Muslim movements, has said that Saudi Arabia has signed similar pacts with Morocco, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and United Arab Emirates. According to this paper the pact will be very useful for Pakistan as well as for the Gulf countries because Pakistan will help the GCC member countries in setting up their defense systems and training their personnel. In return Pakistan, will get

valuable foreign exchange. The paper has connected this proposed pact directly to the defense of the Gulf countries and indirectly to the American defense strategy. The paper says that Pakistan has officially refused to let American rapid deployment force have bases on its soil, but has shown no reaction towards giving or denying these facilities to the Gulf countries. Pakistan has always shown hesitation in cooperating with U.S. in its policy to set up defense bases around the Gulf countries, but in view of its ancient relations with the Gulf countries, Pakistan has no objection to having defense cooperation with these countries. [Text] [GF241835 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 20 Jul 83 p 1]

PAKISTANI ASYLUM IN UK--Islamabad--Aftab Gul, the advocate in whose house in Lahore two SAM-7 missiles were found by the army last Sunday, has appealed to the British Government for political asylum. The Urdu daily JANG, in a report from its London correspondent, said Mr Gul who is in London, scoffed at reports of the recovery and said the incident had been cooked up by authorities to start a new wave of repression. He denied any connection with the Al Zulfikar organisation and said the government had released his passport only recently after a five-year probe against him. Mr Gul said he had visited London for the world cup cricket tournament. He had later sent for his wife and daughter, but the reason for this was not known. Meanwhile, a report from Karachi said police had found a large quantity of hand grenades and other arms after raiding a van near Hyderabad. Seven people were arrested on charges of transporting these arms to the interior of Sind for sabotage activities. Police said that the arrested include an office-bearer of banned Pakistan People's Party, Pir Salam Sarhandi, and six companions. [Text] [GF291106 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 29 Jul 83 p 1]

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August 18, 1983